REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday Edition

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VOL. XXII NO. 18 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

WILL WILLINGDON CONFER WITH MAHATMA?

Viceroy Must Give A Gesture Before Going To Europe On May 15

Peace Emissaries Busy Bringing About Rapproachement

MISS HARRISON AND MISS LESTER IN DELHI ON SELF-IMPOSED TASK

Move To Advise Viceroy To Ascertain Congress Views From Mahatma

NEW DELHI, May 5.

Considerable significance is being attached in political circles to the arrival here, "en-route" to Simla, of Miss Agatha Harrison and Miss Muriel Lester direct from Ranchi.

The political circles are inclined to think that these ladies are out to explore all possible avenues of bringing about rapproachement between Lord Willingdon and Mahatma Gandhi, because of the fact that the latter has decided to suspend civil resistance.

OPEN SECRET.

It is now an open secret that about a couple of months ago Miss Lester made another effort in this direction, but did not meet with any encouraging gesture from the Viceregal House; but much water has flown down the Ganges since then and these two sincere friends of India have again started to accomplish their self-imposed task.

It is understood they will try to convince Lord Willongdon that it would be of incalculable advantage to him before he leaves India to advise the Secretary of State for India, when final touches are given to constitutional reform proposals, to ascertain the latest Congress views through the accredited spokesman, Mahatma Gandhi.

WILLINGDON-GANDHI MEETING?

If they succeed in doing so a meeting may be arranged between Lord Willingdon and Mahatma Gandhi before May 15, when the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon leave for Home by air.—United Press.

BREACH OF JAIL DISCIPLINE

Detenu Sentenced To One Year Imprisonment

MIDNAPORE, May 5.

Nagendra Nath Gupta of Barisal, a detenu under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act now confined in Midnapur Central Jail was sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment under rule 52 Jail Code for breach of jail discipline.—United Press.

MAURITIUS TO BIHAR'S RELIEF

SIMLA, May 5.

The Governor of Mauritius has sent a further contribution of Rs. 11,921 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund collected from the Indian community here and the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.—A. P.

GAMBLERS DEFY ARREST

Assault Policemen With Lathis

CONSTABLE HURT OFFICERS SLIGHTLY INJURED

Twenty Men Arrested After Fierce Encounter In Den In Which Lights Are Put Out

Officers of the Princess Street Police Station, who raided an alleged gambling den in Fanaswadi on Saturday night had an exciting experience, when the persons in the room suddenly plunged the room into darkness and engaged the officers in a fierce battle with lathis. One of the constable received serious injuries while some of the officers were hurt.

The whole of the vicinity was in a flutter of excitement while the scuffle lasted. Twenty persons were ultimately taken into custody.

On information received that a room in the ground floor of Building No. 83, Fanaswadi, was being used as a gambling den, Inspector Raje, Deputy Inspector Karnik and Sub-Inspector Shevde, with a posse of constables, raided the room at about 11 p.m. where card playing was in progress. On seeing the police, the occupants of the room sprang to their feet and put out the kerosine oil lamp in the room and attacked the police with 'lathis' which, they are alleged, to have had in their possession.

The police were taken by surprise and in the darkness they grappled with their assailants. Torch lights were brought into play and after a few minutes the police were successful in getting the men under control. In the melee that ensued, a constable received 'lathi' blows and some of the officers received minor injuries.

Twenty men, Rs. 50 in cash found on the floor, and several packs of cards, dice and other instruments of gaming were taken charge of by the police. The arrested men were marched to the Princess Street police station.

STOP PRESS

DEATH SENTENCES SET ASIDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

Very important observations are made by Justices Thom and Kisch of Allahabad High Court, while setting aside the death sentences passed on Nansingh and four others, and transportation for life of Shadhansingh, who had appealed against the decision of the Sessions Judge, Aligarh. These men had been charged with murdering Shamlal on midnight of July, 24th, 1933.

NOTICE ON "INDIAN EXPRESS."

MADRAS, May 5.

Mr. K. Santanam, publisher and editor of the "Indian Express," was served with a notice this evening under sub-section 3, section 7 Press Emergency Powers Act to deposit a security of Rs. 3,000. It is understood that the matter refers to a leading article in the issue of the newspaper of the 26th April under the caption "The Madras Conspiracy Case."—A. P.

HEAVY TERMS FOR ARMISTICE

Ibn Saud Wants Imam Of Yemen To Abdicate

AND EXPULSION OF EX-PRINCESS ASIR

CAIRO, May 5.

Ibn Saud has tightened up conditions for the armistice with Yemenis. He requires abdication of the Imam, occupation of certain frontier regions for five years, expulsion from Yemen of ex-Princes Asir which is now a Wahabi dominion.

Meanwhile the Crown Prince of Yemen is believed to be gathering scattered forces to defend Sanaa.

The Imam remains within the confines of the Palace, presiding over prolonged State Councils.—Reuter.

British Minister At Jeddah's Anxious Enquiry

LONDON, May 5.

King Ibn Saud has been approached by the British Minister at Jeddah inquiring how far he intends to carry his victorious advance against Yemen. Three hundred British subjects are still in Hodeida, mostly Indians.—Reuter.

NO LIB-LAB. ALLIANCE

Lansbury's Emphatic Declaration

LONDON, May 5.

Cold water is thrown on the idea of a Liberal-Labour alliance by Mr. George Lansbury in a statement to Reuter.

He said, while in the present House of Commons the Labour Party was glad to receive the support of the Tories or Liberals in its fight against reaction, it had not the slightest intention of receding from its position as a Socialist Party and there could be no sort of alliance between them.—Reuter.

London.—General Sir John Francis Gathirne-Hardy succeeds General Sir Charles Harrington as A D C., General to the King.—Reuter.

BELFAST SENSATION

Is Dillinger On Liner Proceeding There?

BIG DRIVE AGAINST HIM IN CHICAGO

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 5.

A new Dillinger sensation has been created by a Belfast report that the local police has been instructed to search the Canadian Pacific liner "Duchess of York," when she arrives at Belfast at midnight from Canada, as its possible Dillinger aboard her.

It appears the United States Department of Justice asked the Canadian Pacific officials of the Halifax which liner left on Monday to investigate the report of Dillinger on the liner, though such a possibility was believed to be remote.

Meanwhile a big new drive for Dillinger has been started at Chicago in which a corps of police crackshots is participating.

DILLINGER IN BANK RAID?

Dramatic Seizure Of 18,000 Dollars And Escape

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, May 5.

The elusive desperado Dillinger is believed to be a participant in a bank robbery at Fostoria, Ohio, wherein five persons are wounded, when two men, with machine guns under their coats, entered the bank, held up the staff, seized 18,000 dollars worth of cash bonds, forced a girl bookkeeper and an assistant cashier to walk in front as a shield against police bullets, packed the booty in a waiting motor car drove off with the hostages standing on the running board, and made good their escape after exchanging 100 shots with the police and bank employees.

The thieves released the hostages when outside the range of police bullets. Ten thousand federal agents are combing to Ohio, Indiana in search of thieves.

Swarajist Programme Under Socialist X-'Ray

Masani Tells Ranchi Lead Is Social Reform & Barren Constitutionalism

SATYAMURTI LETS CAT OUT OF BAG

"It is a libel on Socialism" to call the economic programme, which the Swaraj Party has accepted at Ranchi, as Socialist, declares the General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Group in an interview after his return from Ranchi.

According to him "the Swaraj Party seems to be running to the barren path of Constitutional Opposition" and foresees the danger of that opposition evolving, in time, into a party of Co-operators with Government. He says that work in the Councils should be the reflection of the agitation in the country.

The Constituent Assembly which the Swarajist Conference advocates is, says the Socialist Group Secretary, "a perversion of the true Constituent Assembly" which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been advocating. He points out the significant omission of even adult franchise in the resolution.

Mr. M R Masani, General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Congress Socialist Group, in an interview with the "Associated Press" on his return from Ranchi said:—

"I had gone to Ranchi with the object of attempting to get the Swaraj Party adopt a programme which, if not Socialist, would at least be one of National Independence. It should be obvious that a purely parliamentary programme can never attain Swaraj and that electoral and parliamentary activity are only worth while in so far as they are a reflection of the mass agitation outside. Judged by that test, the programme adopted by the Conference is lopsided and utterly inadequate.

LIBEL ON SOCIALISM.

The much vaunted Socialist programme which Dr. Ansari had promised to produce turned out to be nothing but a re-hash of portions of the Kararhi resolution. It is a programme of social reform and it is a libel on Socialism to call it socialist.

In moving the amendment asking the Party to organise the peasants and workers in their struggle with Imperialism and its Indian allies, namely, landlords and capitalists. I tried to fill up the void in the Party's programme. The Conference turned down my amendment, but it was very encouraging to find 26 adherents as against 40 opponents. In fact there was strong opposition from the platform. The Swaraj Party seems to me to be returning to barren paths of purely Constitutional Opposition. There is the danger that in time that Opposition would yield to responsivism which, in its turn, would give place to co-operation with Government.

THE SWARAJIST AMBITION

The burning ambition of the Swarajist leaders for which they seem prepared to make all sacrifices and compromises is to carry a resolution in the Assembly rejecting the White Paper. That is what they call the "Death of the White Paper". But to the question "What then?", there is no answer forthcoming. The White Paper Constitution will be made of stronger stuff than to be blown out of existence by the result of one division in the Assembly.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

There is another danger point in the programme. They have taken up the slogan of the Constituent Assembly which was sponsored by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and forms part of the Congress Socialist Group programme. So far so good. But it is significant that adult suffrage, which is the very essence of Pundit Jawaharlal's scheme is not even mentioned in the

HINDU-MUSLIM FURY ON BRAIN!

Canon Holmes' Slashing Retort To Page-Croft

LONDON, May 5.

Canon Holmes in the "Church Times" strongly rebuts the predictions made by Sir H. Page-Croft's letter to the Archbishop. He (Canon Holmes) declares that "this fury of Hindu or Muslim against Christian now suppressed by the strong British arm but ready to burst out when that arm is withdrawn" exists only in the imagination of the India Defence League. It is the opinion of every member of the Oxford Mission that if India obtains Dominion Status, Christians will have as much security as to-day and the missions will have richer opportunities and more sympathetic hearers. The zeal of the Defence League may be prompted by the highest motives, and the political interests may be far from their minds, but there is probably not a single missionary body in India that would give any support to Sir H. Page-Croft's letter.—Reuter.

MEXICO & LEAGUE

Notice Of Withdrawal Rescinded

GENEVA, May 5.

Mexico has notified the League of rescission of the notice of withdrawal given on December 31, 1932.—Reuter.

Swarajist resolution.

CAT OUT OF BAG.

Mr. Satyamurthi has let the cat out of the bag by saying that it should be elected by the 25 millions who will be enfranchised under the Lothian Recommendations. The Swarajist resolution leaves the door open for yet another All-Parties' Conference composed of Communal leaders which is just what Pundit Jawaharlal wanted to knock on the head. The Swarajist Constituent Asembly, if it ever meets, will be a perversion of the genuine Constituent Assembly.

DUTY OF SOCIALISTS

Socialists in the Congress have only one course open and that is to rally round the All-India Congress Socialist Conference at Patna on May 17 and to try to get the A.I.C.C. and failing that, the open Session of the Congress to adopt the Socialist Programme which would also include electoral activity.—A.P.

Will Mahatma Go To Jail In August?

"C. R." AND MRS. NAIDU AS SWARAJIST CANDIDATES?

What Gandhiji Will Do At A. I. C. C. Meeting

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The "Associated Press" understands from some of the Swarajist leaders who have returned from Ranchi that amongst the many assurances they had received from Gandhiji was one that he will actively participate in the A I C C proceedings at Patna, and advocate the granting to the Swarajist Party of the same status within the Congress as that given to the All-India Spinners' Association.

Swarajist leaders pressed Gandhiji for advice regarding the election campaign next December. Gandhiji is understood to have told them that he would not say now what action he would take early in August. But the Swarajist are said to have gathered the impression from Gandhiji that whatever action he takes may obviate the necessity of Government putting him back in jail. As one leader said "How can we be visiting the Viceroy's House if Gandhiji is starved to death in jail". The Swarajists hoped, therefore, that Gandhiji would remain outside the jail, and would not take any step which would embarrass the Party and affect their change of electoral success.

SELECTION OF SWARAJIST CANDIDATES.

The question of selection of Swarajist candidates will not be taken up till after the Patna meeting. There are, of course, a number of names that can be mentioned with certainty. The list will be prepared in consultation with Gandhiji after the A.I.C.C. meeting Swarajist leaders hoped to persuade Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mrs. Naidu to join them and stand for election. They would put up candidates for as many seats as possible, and the present attitude of their leaders is in favour of putting up a candidate to contest seat from the constituency of the Assembly President.

As regards r. Satyamurti's statement explaining Gandhiji's position 'vis-a-vis' the Communal Award, Swarajists hoped that no necessity might arise for Gandhiji to make a further statement on the subject. But if the need arose for documentary evidence Gandhiji's letter to the Prime Minister written in London during the Second Round Table Conference will be published.—A. P.

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200

What Do They Require

COMPETITION

See Page 8

And Earn Rs. 1,000 in Prizes

Closing Date May 16th.

3rd Prize Rs. 100

Rs. 200 Consolation Prizes

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This Is Going To Be The
7TH AND THE LAST WEEK
NEW THEATRES LTD. (CALCUTTA)'S
HINDI MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
Chandidas
that has taken Bombayites by storm
Featuring MISS UMASHASHI, ANWARI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, NEWAB and SIDDIQUE
Delightful Songs, Gorgeous Settings
AT
MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 3 p.m.
NOTE: THIS IS THE LAST WEEK

SQUEEZING ANDREW MELLON

U. S. Government After 1,319,080 Dollars

PITTSBURGH, May 5.

Mr. Andrew Mellon has disclosed that the United States Government are seeking to collect 1,319,080 dollars as additional tax from his income for 1931 and also a penalty of 6,59,540 dollars.—Reuter.

SILVER BLOC LEADERS TO MEET PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The leaders of the Senate Silver Block have decided to visit the White House to-morrow morning "with an open mind, hoping to have a full and frank conference with the President, regarding the legislation for silver to be enacted before Congress adjourns", according to Senator King.—Reuter.

GERMAN TRANSFER CONFERENCE

Difficulties Over Question Of Foreign Commercial Bills

BERLIN, May 4.

The Transfer Conference has decided to form a small sub-committee, consisting of one delegate from each country represented, and one member of the Reichsbank to examine the possibilities of meeting the situation.

The preliminary talks have ended and the Conference to-morrow comes to grips with difficulties, including the question of the value of commercial bills in foreign currencies in the hands of the Reichsbank and the gold discount bank, totalling over £9,000,000 which mature mostly in three months, and which the Reichsbank contends are only of book value, because they cannot legally be used as banknote soverage. In addition to this the gold discount bank has a gold reserve of 32,000,000 marks.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET IN GHAZIPUR

Situation Normal Again After Communal Riot

BENARES, May 5.

The situation in Ghazipur and the neighbouring villages, which were the scenes of communal riots during Muharrum, is normal again. The curfew order has been withdrawn, but the order under Section 144 has not been withdrawn. Most of the shops have opened and police pickets continue at strategic points.

The arrest of persons who, it is alleged, participated in the riots continues.

A committee has been formed to promote cordial relations between the Hindus and Moslems.—A.P.

NOTORIOUS DACOITS ARRESTED

AMRITSAR, May 4.

Two notorious dacoits are reported to have been arrested by the Sikh Jats of village Muradpur in Ferozepur District. Both of them have now been confined in Abohar police Station pending further investigation.

It is reported that a currency note printing machine has also been recovered from their possession.—United Press.

Commencing 12th Sat.
SHREE CINE TONE'S
Sensational Social Talkie
"MANJARI"
Vividly portrays the burning topic of the day that surges the mind of the Society
Featuring
MUSHTARY,
Master ANDAZ,
GOVINDRAO TEMBE,
Director: MOTI GIDWANI
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum Bombay.

1934
MOST SENSATIONAL SOCIAL PICTURE
It's An
EASTERN ART'S HIGHLY POPULAR HINDI TALKIE
Prem Pariksha
4th WEEK
Starring
JADDANBAI, MEHTAB, KUMARI D. MANEK & BABURAO
Worth seeing and also showing to the family
TIME AS USUAL
KRISHNA CINEMA
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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Some capable men to keep stock and push sale of Abbas Tea (packed and loose) on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. All correspondence should be in English. For particulars apply to Abbas Tea Co., Post Box No. 2014, Calcutta. (8256)

REGULATION OF U. S. STOCK EXCHANGES

Bill Passed By House Of Representatives

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Bill for the regulation of the Stock Exchanges has passed the House of Representatives by 280 votes to 84. Support to it was so great that all the amendments for weakening the measure failed.

The Bill now goes to the Senate, where similar measures with some important differences are awaiting consideration, and is expected to be debated next week.

TO-NIGHT!
at
IMPERIAL CINEMA
AJANTA'S Mighty Thriller
Shane-Khuda
Shane-Khuda

Directed by M. Bhavnani
Starring
MASTER NISSAR
MISS BIBBO
NAYAMPALLY, P. JAIRAJ, W. M. KHAN, PRASHER, AFTAB, BHUDO ADVANI, AMINA, TARABAI.
Do you want to hear the finest Indian music, and see the gayest of Indian dances? Do you want to be thrilled to the core of your bones with romance, with mystery, with splendour. Do you want to see the ancient supernatural powers turning men into sheep?
Then DON'T MISS This Picture. You will be surprised and amazed.
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"NAI ROSHNI"
Alias VISHNU BHAKTI
Featuring
Brilliant Society Lady of the Punjab
Miss SHYAMA ZUTSHI, B.A.
in main role
Supported by: AMEERABAI KARNATAKI; M. KALE, BACHOO, Etc.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 Daily.
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SANDHURST ROAD.

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a giant Ape plays havoc in the home of Modernities
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SEE What
Science of Photography can do.
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DAILY at 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
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NEXT SATURDAY
KHAK-KA-PUTLA
Hear Bhai Desa—well-known singer of Punjab
KRISHNATONE'S
New Urdu Talkie

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Wonder Production
AMRIT MANTHAN
Being Produced with
Miss NALINI TURKHED, B.A.,
Miss SHANTA APTE,
Prof. SURESH BABU,
KESHAVRAO DATEY,
In Leading Roles.

THE PRODUCTION SUPER of the year 1934
Kolhapur Cinetone's
1st Mythological Super
AKASHWANI
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Featuring:
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Bakam Bhat
Picturised by Mr. JADHAV
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(1) KRANTIKARAK
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See and hear your most favourite stars and artists
Mrs. DURGABAI KHOTE,
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Time To-day & To-morrow 2-30 5-15 8 & 10-45
EAST INDIA FILM COMPANY
have lavishly spent to present such a powerful subject most abely handled by
DEBAKI BOSE
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start to finish, most artistic sentimental and gorgeous picture of the year.
WEST-END TALKIES

Saraswatee Cinetone's
Stunt Super
MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

featuring
Master VITHAL
Whose sword play has met your applause on many occasions
IT IS COMING—???
SARASWATEE'S
BHAKTA PRALHAD
(Hindi)
awaiting release at
MINERVA TALKIES

POVERTY - - - - - - - !
POVERTY - - - - - - - - !
POVERTY - - - - - - - - !
She was guilty of "Being Poor" And "this being poor" brought on her all those calamities ..... which SHE ALONE could suffer
GANDHARVA CINETONE
discuss a most important social problem in their 2nd Social Musical Super
BALA JOBAN
with
Vang-Veena Padmadevi
in the leading role
supported by the 9-Group super
MISS GULAB, MUBARAK, MADHUKAR GUPTE, RAJA PANDIT, MARUTI PEHELWAN, NANDU KHOTE, GULAM HUSSEIN BABURAO SAMSARE, BADRI PRASAD.
Directed by: Mr. BABURAO PATEL.
Story by: DIRECTOR CHOUDHARY.
Music Director: PANDIT BADRIPRASAD.
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It is coming at the
MINERVA TALKIES
(THE FAVOURITE COSMOPOLITAN PICTURE PALACE.)
? ? ? ?

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Large Cloth Busine At Firm Prices

MILLS AND FOREIGN BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Absence Of Offerings

HEALTHY TECHNICAL SITUATION TELLS

Bombay, May 5.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market ruled very strong on improved demand and recorded a rise of one and half dollars per bale. There was a marked absence of selling and apparently long liquidation being over there was scarcity of contracts. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and foreign buying. Large business in cloth was reported at firm prices and mills were moderate buyers in the cotton market. The market will be guided in the near future on the result of the silver conference which is to be held to day at Washington.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at arise of 4 points with October delivery quoted 11.07. There was a good demand from the trade and prices assumed hardening tendency and later on a substantial rise was recorded on buying orders from the far east and a rise of 28 points from the opening level was established. The market closed 2 points off the best of the day at a net rise of 30 to 33 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 20 points at 11.35c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm on improved demand and closed at a rise of 27 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 27 points at 11.24c. per lb.

SILVER BILL.

The sudden improvement in cotton prices is mainly due to strong technical situation coupled with good demand for cloth. The market being well liquidated there was utter absence of any important selling and some operators look for favourable result of the silver conference. It is too early to make any reliable guess about the silver situation at President Roosevelt is opposed to the mandatory passage. No doubt the President has enough power to take any action in case of need but at the moment he is not inclined to act as he wants to know the result of the inflation so far done. While we are inclined to look for higher prices in the long run we do not think it safe to be over enthusiastic pending the result of the conference and reliable idea about the area under cotton cultication.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points on Friday with October 5.59d. There was scattered selling believed to be hedge selling of outside growths which was offset by trade calling and Alexandria speculative buying. Later on there were good reports from Manchester and local shorts were covering. Good trade calling and American straddle buying together with higher New York advices helped the market which closed at a rise of 7 points for near months while distant deliveries closed at a rise of 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 4 points at 5.93d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 7 points. At the close May was quoted at 4.55, July 4.56 and October 4.61d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was very steady with limited offerings. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 10 to 8 points with spot cotton 2 points lower at 8.18. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 5 points. Spot Upper Egyptian cotton prices improved one point at 6.40d. per lb.

STEADINESS OF UNDERTONE

Messrs. A. J. Buston & Co. write:—

It becomes more difficult every day to understand what the proposed silver legislation will really mean. The fundamental idea of the Dies Bill seems to be the revival of the Board for the disposal of surplus agricultural products, which was originally proposed in the McNary-Haugen Bill of 1927. The surplus products, which will include cotton, are to be sold at world prices if possible, but lower if necessary, and silver is to be accepted in payment at a price up to 25 per cent above its world value. Against the silver tendered in payment, silver certficates will be issued, which will be legal tender and will be used by the Board in payment of the cotton purchased by them in America for export. The Bill is therefore in effect mainly a Silver inflation bill, but it must be remembered that there is another silver bill known as the Omnibus Bill, which includes the same idea as the Dies Bill, but with a further provision that the Government must buy 50 million ounces monthly of silver until the price reaches $1.29 an ounce, that being exactly double the price at which the Government was to buy under the provisions made last December, for the purchase of American mined silver.

MINIMUM MARGINS.

The proposed fixing of minimum margins on futures transactions in cotton is causing considerable anxiety, owing to the difficulty of knowing how this provision would work out. On the other hand the settlement of the renewed labour troubles which has been threatened in the motor industry is a great relief, and finally it is reported that a Bill will be introduced to postpone the sale of government financed cotton for another year beyond the date originally fixed, July 31st, 1934.

There is hardly any crop news to record except that planting is now getting into its stride, and sales of fertilisers are still heavy. Opinion as to the probable area to be planted seems to be settling down to a minimum of 27 million acres, but it is clear that a substantial part of the area will be planted before the provisions of the Bankhead Bill are finally settled.

Manchester reports show that the volume of enquiry very quickly responds to any upward movement in cotton prices, but actual business has not shown much improvement, as most offers are well below the makers' quotations, and the quantities involved are disappointingly small. There are threats of trouble in connection with some of the price-fixing agreements in the Yarn trade.

The market has stood considerable "long" liquidation with great steadiness of undertone, and we think purchases on any decline likely to prove profitable.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.35 (2-46 p.m.) Lowest 11.07 (opening)

Liverpool October highest 5.68 (3-45 p.m.) Lowest 5.59 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Market seems to be turning. 'Long' interest appears to be pretty well liquidated. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call". Better buy at present prices, as market may advance.

Liverpool: Tone steadier. Sentiment encouraged by smaller April fertilizer sales and more hopeful Manchester reports.

Liverpool: Market steady. Small offering. Trade calling. Bullish.

New York: Firmness reflects scarcity contracts. Further far Eastern and trade buying.

New York: The market developed strength on the absence of selling pressure and moderate demand, together with the improved tone in dry goods trade. We recommend buying on scale-down limit

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-01 a.m.: Liverpool steady on favourable Egyptian

9 p.m.: Absence of disturbing Legislation, excellent turnover of goods at firm prices.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Market appears requiring further bullish news to extend to-day's advance in near future.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 4.

July 1934	.. ..	11.18+31
October 1934	.. ..	11.33+30
December 1934	.. ..	11.48+33
January 1935	.. ..	11.53+32
March 1935	.. ..	11.64+33
Spot	.. ..	11.30+30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 4.

May 1934	.. ..	10.98+26
July 1934	.. ..	11.14+27
October 1934	.. ..	11.29+25
Spot	.. ..	11.24+27

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

London, May 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

TRADING IN COTTON

50 Bales Contract

The East India Cotton Association Ltd has reduced the minimum trading unit in New Cotton Crop months from 100 bales to 50 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1934	8.03
July 1934	8.95
October 1934	8.04
November 1934	8.04
December 1934	8.04
January 1935	8.03
F. G. F. Spot	8.18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.51
Fine (Good Staple)	4.66
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	4.81
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.46
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.61
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.76
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.29
Fine	3.39
Superfine	3.49
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 4.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	132
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-5/8
National Bank of India ..	47-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66 N.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91 1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	79-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952.	103
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, May 4.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-3/4
Corugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	234-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/4-1/2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/1-1/2.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, May/June sellers 21/9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 4.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-7/8 sellers.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 4.

New York 10-24 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.04
October 1934	11.20
December 1934	11.33
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	12.02
October 1934	11.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
May 1934		5.73+07
June 1934		5.73+07
July 1934	5.66	5.74+07
August 1934 ..		5.72+07
September 1934 ..		5.70+07
October 1934 ..	5.60	5.67+06
November 1934 ..		5.65+05
December 1934 ..		5.65+06
January 1935 ..		5.65+06
February 1935 ..		5.65+06
March 1935		5.65+05
April 1935		5.64+04
May 1935		5.64+04
Middling Spot ..		5.93—04

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-10

LINSEED.

London, May 4.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £12-3-9.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, May/June sellers £10-5-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £12-6-3.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 4.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers £20/1-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers £20/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/5-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 6/2-1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 5.

Following a sharp rise of 30 points in New York cotton futures, prices in the local market opened at a rise of Rs. 5 with Broach J./A. delivery quoted at Rs. 194|8.

There was absence of any buying and prices declined on selling by offices and commission houses. Later on it was reported that the Exchange Control Bill was passed in the United States and was believed to have bearish effect. There was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 192|12.

Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 6 points and closed 11 points higher. In the local market there was improved demand and Broach J|A delivery advanced to Rs. 195.

Broach A|M	.....	194 8
Broach J|A	.....	194 4
New Broach A|M	.....	197 8
Oomra May	.....	169 0
Oomra July	.....	167 12
New Oomra D|J	....	171 8
Bengal May	.....	127 8
Bengal July	.....	129 4
New Bengal	.....	135 8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal—					
C. P	... 137	134	131		126
Panjab	... 137	134	131		126
Rajputana	.. 137	134	131		126
Oomra No.					
3	176	173	171	167	...
C.P. No. 1	189	186	184	180	...
C.P. No 2	182	179	177	173	...
Broach No.					
2	... 202	200	198		196
Punjab-Ame.	... 211	209	207		203
Surat	... 263	260	257		...
Rajpipla	... 261	258	255		...
Navrasi	... 265	262	259		...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	138/40	...
Bengal Fine	135/37	...
Bengal F.G.	132/34	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135/37	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	132/34	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	183/86	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	183/86	...
Pundhurna Fine	174/76	...
Yeotmal Fine	174/76	...
Arvi Fine	172/74	...
Ellichpur Fine	174/76	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	163/68	...
Khamgaon Fine	163/68	...
Mulkapur Fine	160/62	...
Khandesh Fine	156/58	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	160/63	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	172/74	...
Broach Fine	198/200	...
Punjab/American	211	...
Punjab/American mix	201	...
Cambodia	...	248
Miraj/Sangli	...	168/73
Compta Good	...	173
Kampala	320	...
Busoga	318	...
Jinja	315	...
Manza	311	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	246	249,452
Central India	781	188,943
Barsi and Nagar	728	157,628
Hyderabad-Gaorani	133	42,285
Berar	774	388,217
Central Provinces	411	96,600
Total Oomras	3,073	1,123,126
Dholera	122	58,788
N.-W. Provinces	...	8,050
Rajputana	49	41,779
Sind-Punjab	347	153,276
Broach	607	293,719
Coompta & Dharwar	516	22,172
Westerns-Northerns	462	17,593
Cocoanada	...	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	7	20,167
Persian	...	1,301
American	134	26,378
Egyptian and African	381	109,088
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	5,698	1,875,466

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 3rd May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	56	300,725
Japan & China	9,467	540,756
Coast Ports	...	13,576
Up-country by Rail	...	87,409
Afloat in harbour for Europe	...	43,335
China and Japan	...	
Total	9,523	985,795

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 3rd May	12,967
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,869,768
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,926,236
Decrease	—56,468

DAILY WEATHER OVER THE U. S. COTTON-BELT

EAST—Fair.

WEST—Showering. In Alabama and West Texas conditions are rather fair.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 5

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 May/July
T T 1/6 Aug/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Sept
NEW YORK B C Rate
T T 262
NEW YORK BANKS
Selling T T 260
Buying T T 259 1/4
PARIS BANKS
Selling D D 578
Buying D D 588
AMSTERDAM BANKS
Selling D D 56 1/8
JAVA BANKS
Selling D D 55 7/8
JAPAN BANKS
Selling T T 79 1/8
Buying 60 days 77 7/8
HONGKONG BANKS
Selling D D 94
SHANGHAI BANKS
Selling D D 83 3/4
SINGAPORE BANKS
Selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN BANKS
Selling D D 96 1/2
CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.11 1/2 4th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 5th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 5th instant
London/Paris 77.20 4th instant
London/Belgium 21.83 4th instant
London/Switzerland 15.72 4th instant
London/Italy 59.93 4th instant
London/Berlin 12.95 4th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 4th instant
London/New York 5.11 7/8 4th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.53 4th instant
Java/London 7.50 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Weak.
Gold £6-16-0 3rd instant £6-15-10 4th instant
Silver London Ready 18 3/4 3rd instant 18 5/8 4th instant
Silver London Forward 18 13/16 3rd instant 18 11/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 42.90 3rd instant 42.90 4th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 3rd instant 15/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 3rd instant 1 1/16 per cent 4th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 mos 2 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 87 at Cross Rate 5.11 3/4
Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 191/8 Liverpool July 5 78 Rs. 87 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1925 137/8 Liverpool May 1935 5.69 Rs. 49 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York:—
Broach J/A 155/8 New York July 11.1; Rs. 46 at Cross Rate 5.11 3/4

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 4.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	Nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 4.

Silver.—Decline Chiefly due to absence of buyers.

Spot	18-5/8
Forward	18-11/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 4.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.95-1/2
Amsterdam	7.72-3/4
Brussels	21.83
Madrid	36.31
Milan	59.87
Berne	15.73
Paris	77.28
Prague	122.62
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	.. 5.11-15/16

SEEDS.

London, May 4.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-0-0.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 5

The local bullion market ruled quiet but steady with a limited business. Shanghai Exchange on London closed to day at 1-3. In the local Silver market prices opened at Rs. 52/3 for June settlement and improved to Rs. 52/5 There was scattered buying.

The Gold market was steady with scattered short covering Prices opened at Rs. 33/11 and improved to Rs. 33/12 for June settlement.

Ready Silver	52 4 0
May delivery	58 1 0
June delivery	52 5 0
Ready Gold	33 11 6
May delivery	33 11 6
June delivery	33 12 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 4

Spot Silver	42 3/4c.
May delivery	42.90c.
July delivery	43.10 plus 10
September	43.30—04

Tone: Quiet.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 5

T T on London—
To-day's opening 1-3
To-day's closing 1-3

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Improvement In Values

STEADY BUYING AND COVERING

BOMBAY, May 5.

The local Share Bazar was again open to-day for one hour and during this brief session, the market displayed cheerful tone. As anticipated there was a steady buying which in conjunction with local short covering resulted in further improvement in values.

The enquiry was general and following a sharp upturn in raw cotton, mill shares fared well in the face of the strike.

Hydro-Electric, Cement and Tata Iron and Steel shares were in good demand and offerings were limited.

There was decided change in the general sentiment and belief in favour of higher prices is increasing. The turnover was fairly large and speculative activity is broadening.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 691 and after improving to Rs. 700 closed at Rs. 698/2. Century shares advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 221/4 while Nagpur mills improved Rs. 4 to Rs. 237/8. Gokaks gained Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 127/8 but Indores declined to Rs. 92/8. Kohinoors gained Rs. 3 at Rs. 126/4 and New Greats were steady at Rs. 116/4. Swadeshi Mill shares firmed up to Rs. 187/8.

Among Banks Imperials advanced Rs. 1340 and Centrals were in demand at Rs. 26/2. India Banks improved to Rs. 106/- and Unions rose to Rs. 4/12.

Cements were active with a good demand. Bundi shares came in business at Rs. 29/6 while Indian Cements advanced Rs. 7

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 5

Bombay Dyeing 693 95 700 698/2
Century 217 220 221/4
Colaba 73
Ichinoor 124 25 126/4
New Great 114 115 116 116/14
Simplex 76 78/2
Swadeshi 179 81 84 85 86 187/8
Bundi 28/14 29/6
T Steel Defd 237 56 36 236/14
T Steel ord 66/12 67 4 66/4 67
B Steam 283 87 86 285
B Burma 155 56 57 66 459/6
Tata Hydro 140/10 140
Andhra 1396 68 70 71 68 1379
Tram Ord 137/3 12/13 137/8

to Rs. 396/14. Katni shares rose to Rs. 1275 while Okha were in demand at Rs. 167/8. Punjabs look up to Rs. 13/2.

Hydro Electric shares displayed good tone Andhras advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 1370. Trams were steady at Rs. 137/8 and Tata Powers improved to Rs. 1054/6.

Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 66/10 and after touching Rs. 67/4 closed at Rs. 67. Defds. advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 236/14 and Second Pref. were in request at Rs. 135/8. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 455 and closed at Rs. 459/6. Bellapurs were steady but B.B. Petrols were easy at Rs. 2/11/9.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 5.

		Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance	273 12
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	698 2
250	Bradbury	91 4
100	Century	221 4
100	Central India	237 8
100	Colaba	73 12
100	Coorla	93 2
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	350 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100	Elphinstone	0 12
1000	Finlay	80 10
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	127 8
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
100	Indore	92 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	49 12
100	Kohinoor	126 4
250	Laxmi	680 0
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	515 0
250	Model	44 8
50	Mysore	90 0
200	New Great	116 14
100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
100	Phoenix	261 4
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2,900 0
50	Simplex	78 2
100	Swadeshi	187 8
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1406 4
1,000	Western	758 12
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	89 0
25-50	Central	26 2
500	Imperial	1340 0
125/500	Imp. Country.	335 10
50-100	India	106 0
5	Union	4 12
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	29 6
70	Gwalior	96 8
250	Indian	396 14
40	Katni Def.	1275 0
100	Katni Ord.	338 12
75	Okha	167 8
10	Punjab	18 2
100	Shahabad	330 10
70	United	90 8
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 2
15-75	New India	32 6
200	Oriental	3.805 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 5
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	144 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1370 0
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	137 8
100	Bombay Suburban	133 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hyro	140 0
1000	Tata Power	1054 6
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantej	820 0
100	Amr. Patty	113 8
100	C Provinces	83 0
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujarat	62 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100	Pacnora Jamner	78 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500	Tapti Valley	752 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	18 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	236 14
75	Tata Steel Ord.	67 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	190 0
50	Belapur Sugar	211 14
100	Bombay Steam	286 4
125	Bombay Burma	459 6
50	Bombay Burma Contry.	155 0
8st	Br. B. Petrol	2-11-9
50	Bombay Telephone	91 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	116 4
100	Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord	476 14
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	10 2
30	Tata Construction	69 0
25	Tata Oil	17 0
	PREF. SHARES.	
7	per cent. Andhra Vly.	1220
6	per cent. Bom. Steam N	273 2
7	per cent Bom Trams	78 8
5	per cent Central India	472 8
7	per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7	per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7	per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1265 0
6	per cent Tata Steel 1st	168 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	135 8
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent. Vishnu	650 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, May 5

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/3/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 102/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/2

TAXFREE

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore 109/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash 98/5
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash 100/8
4 per cent 1943 Cash 103/6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash 108/10
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash 106/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash 107/12
5 per cent 1935 Cash 102/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T. Cash 104/15

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES).

4 per cent B P T 1974 98
4 per cent M Deb 1974 97/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 107/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119
6 per cent K P T 1956 119
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs 89/1 and advanced to Rs. 89/4/6 on higher London advices. Later on there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 89/1/9

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 5

Broach A/M opening 192 3/4; highest 193 3/4; lowest 188 3/4, close 189 1/4

Broach J/A opening 190 1/2; highest 191; lowest 189 1/4; close 189 1/2

Broach A/M 1935 opening 191 3/4; highest 193 1/2; lowest 191 1/2; close 191 1/2

Oomra May opening 164 1/2; highest 165; lowest 164 1/2; close 164 1/2

Oomra July opening 164; highest 164; lowest 163; close 163

Oomra D/J opening 166 3/4; highest 166 3/4; lowest 165 1/2; close 165 1/2

Bengal May opening 123 3/4; highest 124; lowest 123 1/2; close 124

Bengal July opening 126 1/4; highest 126 1/4; lowest 126; close 126

Bengal D/J opening 131 1/4; highest 131 1/4; lowest 131; close 131 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 13 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 32 1/2

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 11 Points Down

POOR TRADE DEMAND & HEAVY SOUTHERN SELLING

Small Rise In London Gold And Silver

STEADY TONE IN GRAINS BUT RUBBER FIRM

BOMBAY, May 5.

On Saturlay, Cross Rates witnessed minor fluctuations.

REACTIONARY SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON.

There was a reactionary sentiment in the New York Cotton Market. Poor trade demand and heavy southern selling depressed cotton prices in spite of speculative buying at the decline. Reports of favourable weather and week end liquidation offset the early good effect of better Liverpool cables.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER STEADY.

London Gold and Silver prices improved a little and the undertone was steady.

WHEAT STEADY BUT RUBBER FIRM.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady but rubber prices were firm.

RENEWED STRENGTH IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed little activity but prices were steadily held. Giltedged securities showed renewed strength on good speculative support.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

There was a further improvement in the Indian Sterling Loan to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 5.

Previous closing rate	11.39
To-day's opening rate	11.39
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing rate	11.22
Difference	—.11

Broach Expectation July ... Rs. 192

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 5.

Previous closing rate	5.67
To-day's opening rate	5.73
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing rate	5.78
Difference	+.11

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 5.

The market showed a reactionary sentiment to-day and prices eased in the absence of support and poor trade demand copied with reports favourable weather and weekend liquidation. However there was some evidence of speculative buying at declines but it was not aggressive enough to maintain ground with the result that after the initial rise the market steadily fell. The session opened at 11.39 i.e. 6 points higher. The market displayed considerable steadiness early in the session owing to favourable Liverpool cables but thereafter absence of buying and liquidation, the market eased to 11.35 when further liquidation set in and prices could not stand heavy southern selling which forced the quotation to 11.22. At this juncture prices began to show a slight recovery causing the market to come up to 11.29 but finally further weekend liquidation pared down gains and October finally closed at 11.22 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 5.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (10.92/10.91) 11.22/11.21
October (11.08/11.07) 11.39/11.38
December 11.51/11.51

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.68) 5.83
American May (5.69) 5.83
Egyptian July (7.98) 8.13
Egyptian July (8.02) 8.16

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 5. 10-30 p.m.

Broach J-A. was quoted at Rs. 193-4 after New York opening which was 6 points up but the price steadily declined to Rs. 191-4 on account of general selling as the New York futures closed 11 points down.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 5.

Previous closing	5.11 3/4
To-day's opening	5.11 3/4
To-day's closing	5.12

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 5.

Previous closing	5.11 15/16
To-day's opening	5.11 3/8
To-day's closing	5.11 5/8
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE.

London, May 5.

Previous closing	77.28
To-day's opening	77.21
To-day's closing	77.18
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 5.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.11 3/8 with a somewhat easy tendency but movements were narrow and unimportant.

The sterling dollar Cross Rate closed at 5.11 5/8

Franc opened at 77.21 and then slightly eased to 77.18.

The sterling Franc Cross Rate closed at 77-18.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 5.

The market was steady.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	18 5/8	18 3/4d.
Forward	18 11/16d.	18 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 5.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-15-10	£6-16-2

BULLION

London, May 5.

Influx (£63000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-10) £6-16-2
Silver (18 5/8d.) 18 3/4d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 5.

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 5. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.82 1/4) 5.81 1/8
New York on Bombay (38.68) 38.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.96 1/4
London on Milan (60.00) 59.90
London on Shanghai (1.3 1/8) 1.2 7/8
London on Kobe (1.2 7/32) 1.2 7/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 5.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 52 3/8 and October 54 5/8 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. There was very little doing in the absence of any enquiry but prices kept steady influenced by steadier foreign advices and some speculative buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 79 7/8 and July 78 1/8. Prices improved on commission house buying and good foreign enquiry.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 5.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 30 3/4 and good business was done.

Chicago rye unquoted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 5.

Argentine linseed was rather steady on good demand but option failed to show any rise and May option closed at 13.72.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 5.

Withdrawals were heaviest owing to the continued absence of German competition.

Lower (0-8) 0-8
Higher (1-10) 1-10
Scoured inferior to average:—
Lower (0.11) 1.1
Higher (2.9 1/2) 2.9

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 5.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£234 1/2 buyers £234 3/4 sellers) closed.

Lead (£11 3/16 buyers £11 1/4 sellers) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) closed.

Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop May-June (15 5/8) 15 5/8 sellers
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted
Lightning May (£16 1/2) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8) 7 1/4 paid and value.
April-June (7) 7 3/4 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 1/4) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£12 1/8) £12 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May-June (£10 1/4) £10 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£10) £9 7/8 sellers.

DUNLOP RUBBER PROFITS

8 p. c. Ordinary Dividend

LONDON, May 5.

Dunlop rubber profits in 1933 totalled 2,346,644, showing an increase of 652,789. 8 per cent ordinary dividend has been declared. Carryover has been increased by 136,207 to 578,415; total assets are 30 millions.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 5.

Local silver opened at Rs. 52/3, 5[illegible] and 52/4 for ready 1st and 2nd settlement early the market was steady on better New York advices but latterly eased on quieter Shanghai advices. However as London silver advices were better prices improved and closed at Rs. 52/6, 58/4 and 52/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs 33/11/3, 33/12 and 33/12/6. Prices improved on a somewhat easier sterling rate but later the market declined on speculators selling and finally closed quiet at Rs 33/11/6, 33/12/3 and 33/12/9 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 5

July	1.54 plus 01
September	1.61 plus 01
December	1.68 plus 01
January	1.69 plus 01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 4

May	0.79 5/8 plus 1 5/8c
July	0.77 7/8 plus 1 5/8c
September	0.78 3/4 plus 1 3/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 4

May	50 1/8 plus 1/4d.
July	52 3/8 plus 3/8d.
October	54 5/8 plus 1/8d.
December	56 1/8 plus 1/4d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 4

May	13.73 plus 20
June	13.86 plus 26

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, May 5

Linseed May	6 14 9
Linseed September	7 3 0
Wheat May	4 4 9
Wheat September	4 5 3

FRESH HIGH LEVELS IN RUBBER SHARES

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 17sh. 2d

STRONG UPWARD MOVEMENT IN RUBBER

Liverpool Cotton Firm On Continental And Bombay Buying

SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 5.

On the Money Market the continuous increase in ready funds both at home and abroad seeking safety in investment was shown by large applications for this week's Treasury Bills with a resulting drop in the average rate by 6d. to 17sh. 2d.

On the Stock Exchange to-day despite the end of the account, fair amount of interest was displayed, rubber shares particularly marking fresh high levels.

Among Commodities a strong upward movement in rubber was resumed on better American and Eastern advices inducing good trade and speculative buying. Shellac continues strong and active with good business done.

Liverpool cotton benefited by Continental and Bombay buying together with shortage of contracts.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 5.

Market generally were quiet but the tendency generally was good. Giltedgeds were very steady. Oil shares were firm and fairly active. Industrials were generally quiet but there were some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 5/8) £79 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 5/8) £113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 5/8
International Holding (dol 1 7/8) dol 1 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (30-10 1/2) 33-0
Princhin Johnson (37-9) 37-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-0) 36-0
Woolsworth New Ord (96-6) 96-6
Swedish Match (10-9) 10-9
Dunlop Rubber (51-1 1/2) 51-7 1/2
University Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Ford Motors (33-7 1/2) 35-0
Cables and Wireless (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-7 1/2) 126-7 1/2
P and O S N Co., Defd. (17-0) 17-0
Distillers (90-4 1/2) 90-4 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (13-3) 13-3
British Celonese (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-9) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-4 1/2) 51-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-6) 10-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (27 1/4) 27 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 5.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 5/8) £78 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 1/2) £91 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 1/4) £98 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/4 (£113 1/4) £112 5/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (58-9) 59-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-4 1/2) 40-0.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagora (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 26-6
Gula Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 25-0
Rubber Plant Ing. Trust (33-7 1/2) 34-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (13-3) 13-3
Rio Tintos (19-3) 19-3
East Rand Proprietary (44-6) 45-6
Rand Mines (130-0) 131-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-1 1/2) 36-9
Anglo Persian (47-6) 48-1 1/2
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Self Transport (51-3) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 7/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	20
Amer Forn Power Com	9
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	22
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	45
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	52
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Telg	49 1/2
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	30
Baltimore and Ohio R R	31
Erie R R	21
Pennsylvania R R	32
Union Pacific R R	129
Great North Pfd	24
National Dairy	17
Hiram Walker	35
Distillers Seagram	18
Amr Tobacco B	71
Dupont	90
Bethelehem Steel	38 1/2
United States Steel	46 3/4
American Smelting	40 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 5/8
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
International Harvestor	38
General Motors	35 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
Mid Con Petroleum	19
Atlantic Refining	27
Socony	16 1/4
Plymouth Oil	13
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	450
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	30
Alaska.	†
Remington Rand	11
General Foods	34

Steady market.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 5.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 35 3/4) dol 36
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 3/8) dol 15 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 46 1/4) dol 46 7/8
United States Steel preference (dol. 95 1/4) unquoted.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 5.

	Cwts.
Wheat	9,022
Linseed	15,595
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22
Gingellyseed	202
Poppyseed	12
Groundnuts	6,158
Castorseed	802
Rice	29,416
Myrabollams	3,400
Cottonseed	3,090
Gram	2,283
Joowar	761
Bajree	505
	Tons.
Coal	350

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 4-5-34	7166000	7923000
Receipts Yesterday 4-5-34	6000	26000
Exports to date 4-5-34	6654000	6751000
Stock at Ports 4-5-34	2943000	4108000
Stock Interior Town 4-5-34	1446000	1710000
Stock Liverpool 4-5-34	1037000	782000
Visible Supply 4-5-34	6666000	8283000
Quantity in Sight 4-5-34	11318000	11980000
Quantity out of Sight 4-5-34	11205000	10501000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, May 5

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/13; Lowest Rs. 25/12/6; Closing Rs. 26/2/6

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/14; Highest Rs. 27/5 Closing Rs. 27/4/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 21/14; Closing Rs. 22/7

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23/2/6; Highest Rs. 23/12; Closing Rs. 23/11

B. H. L. TENNIS FINAL

Perry Beats Crawford And Becomes Champion

BOURNEMOUTH, May 5.

In the British Hardcourt Lawn Tennis championship, final Perry beat Crawford (8—6 7—5, 6—1) Reuter's Special.

WILL BRITAIN CARRY OFF WIMBLEDON TITLE?

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 5.

Britain's chance of carrying off the Wimbledon title improved with Perry's triumph. Perry played beautiful tennis, especially when half-volleying. Crawford was inclined to overhit.

In the second set Perry led by four to one, and Crawford went five to four, but failed to clinch the set. This was the first time the two met on a hard court.

Hunslet Beats Widnes

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 5.

At Wembley, Hunslet beat Widnes by eleven points to five. At half-time Hunslet led by five points to three.

AUSTRALIANS' SECOND MATCH

Dismiss Leicester For Paltry 152

LONDON, May 5.

In the match between Leicestershire and Australians which commenced, to-day, at Leicester, Leicestershire, batting first, had made 134 for eight at tea.

(Later).—Leicester were all out in their first innings for 152.

DETAILS OF GAME.

The weather was showery and the wicket slightly wet. Leicester won the toss, and elected to bat. The start was delayed on account of rain.

In the Australian team Woodfull, Wall, Chipperfield, Oldfield and Grimett were omitted. Bradman is captaining the touring side. Dawson and Shipman were the opening batsmen of Leicester innings and made a useful stand, contributing 45 for the first wicket.

The next six wickets realised only 37 runs. One remarkable feature of the Leicester collapse was that O'reilly captured the first seven wickets, one after another. The second wicket fell at the same total, O'reilly clean-bowling Armstrong (45/2).

Shipman was held by Bromley, when he had scored 30 (52/3). Sixteen runs later Hazelrigg was clean-bowled for 11 (68/4). At the same total O'reilly claimed his next victim in Weston, before he had broken his duck (68/5.)

O'reilly had Berry held by Ebeling for 13 (81/6). Hardly one run was added to the score when Riddington was clean-bowled for seven (82/7). After losing seven men for 82, the Leicester tail wagged, the eigth wicket partnership yielding 30 runs. Geary had contributed 14 when he was clean-bowled by McCabe (112/8).

Astill and Smith were batting with 16 each, when the tea interval was taken, score-board then showing 134 for no further loss.

VISITORS' 61 FOR 1.

At the close of play to-day, Australians had made 61 for one in their first innings.

SCORE:—

LEICESTERSHIRE (1st Innings).

Dawson, b O'Reilly	16
Shipman, c Bromley, b O'Reilly	30
Armstrong b O'Reilly	0
Berry c Ebeling, b O'Reilly	13
Halzerigg b O'Reilly	11
Weston, b O'Reilly	0
Riddington, b O'Reilly	7
Geary b McCabe	14
Astill (not out)	25
Smith, b Fleetwood Smith	20
Corrall l.b.w. b Fleetwood Smith	1
Extras	15
Total	152

Bowling Analysis:—Ebeling 0|26 McCabe 1|32; O'Reilly 7|39 Fleetwood Smith 2|40.

AUSTRALIAN (1st Innings.)

Ponsford, l.b.w. b Geary	9
Brown (not out)	24
Bradman (not out)	26
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wkt.)	61

RUMANIAN OFFICERS DEGRADED

Paying Penalty For Plot Against King

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUKHAREST, May 5.

A crowd of 10,000 people, today, witnessed the degradation of Colonel Precup and seven other officers convicted of plot against the King. Delegations from all Rumanian regiments assembled at the square of Malmaison Barracks here, for the ceremony.

The prisoners were marched into the square to the accompaniment blast trumpets, their spaulettes torn from their tunics, stripes of their rank removed, and their swords broken, while the crowd booed and hissed at them. Then they were marched back to the prison

OOTACAMUND RACES

Irish Star Wins Governor's Cup

(From Our Correspondent.)

OOTACAMUND, May 5.

FIRST RACE at 2-45 p.m.—

THE TABRIZ PLATE.—Distance 5-1|2 furlongs.

Mr. Dawood Shah's MONEY MAKER 8-3, Rosen 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAHARANI 9-9, S. Black .. 2
Mrs. Buckley's FAITHFUL II 9-6 Harding 3
Mr. Shamlan's MALSTER 7-13, Southey 4

Also ran.—Jeremy 8|8; Yemen 7|4.

Betting: 2 Jeremy; 4 Maharani 5 Faithful II and Malster; 7 Money Maker, 10 Yemen.

Tote paid Rs. 30-8 for win, and Rs. 17 and 13-1|2 for places.

SECOND RACE at 3-15 p.m.—

GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile. and 3 furlongs.

Dewan Bahadur A. M. M. Chettiar's IRISH STAR 8-3, Moore 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER SALMON 9-4 S. Black 2
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's BUTTERFLY 9-2, Harding 3
H. E. Sir George Stanley's CORVIGLIA 7-12, Mundoza 4

Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths and 4 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 23-2|5secs.

Betting: Even, Silver Salmon, 2 Butterfly, 7 to 2 Irish Star, 4 Corviglia.

Tote paid Rs. 20-8 for win, and Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 7 for places.

THIRD RACE at 3-45 p.m.—

STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali Asker's DOUCEUR 8-2, Rosen 1
Mr. Rutherford's CYCLAX 7-4, Moore 2
Mr. Paul's ROSENANTE II 9-10 Spackman 3
Mr. Summer's DIOS 8-0, Harding 4

Also Ran:—Roundelay 8-10, Gold Plume 7-0.

Won by neck and 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 17-2|5secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 Rosenante II, 4 Dios, 9 Cyclax, 5 Douceur and Roundelay, 7 Gold Plume.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win and Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

FOURTH RACE at 4-15 p.m.

GUINDY PLATE.—Distance 7-1|2 furlongs.

Mr. Dhanoon Bin Yusuf's BAHIZ PASHA 9-4, Rylands 1
Mr. Davies' JUNE 7-4, Graham 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG CHAYNA 8-7 S. Black 3
Mr. Inayat Ali Beg's BAHRIYAH 7-7 Bhimrao 4

Also Ran.—Goolab 9|4, Mansur Fasha 7|10, Roidelair 7|7 Fury 7|6.

Won by a short head, 1-1|4 lengths and head.

Time.—1min. 49-3|5secs.

Betting: 7 to 2 Young Chayna, 4 Goolab, and Bahiz Pasha, 5 Roidelair.

Longer prices the others.

Tote paid Rs. 27-8 for win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

FIFTH RACE at 4-45 p.m.—

BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Nusserwanji's ST. FORTUNAT 8-7, McQuade 1
Mr. Raj's CARTER, 8-1, Rosen 2
Mr. Sulleman's FARID PASHA 9-3, Southey 3
Mr. Sarsam's DEFENDER 9-7 Spackman 4

Also ran:—Wafadar 8|7, Ridiar 8|4, Sakran 7-13, Charing Cross 7|9,

Won by 1-1|2 lengths 1-1|2 lengths and head.

Time.—1min. 26-2|5secs.

Betting: 7 to 4 Defender, 4 Ridiar, 9 to 2 Farid Pasha, 6 Wafadar and Charing Cross, 7 St. Fortunat and others.

Tote paid Rs. 70 for win, Rs. 23 Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

SIXTH RACE at 5-15 p.m.—

BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. II). Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Baker's ALSAFFAH 9-2, H McQuade 1
Mr. Ram's Summerton 8-2, Mendoza 2
Mr. Ali Asker's MASHAL, 8-8 Rosen 3
Mr. Shamlan's STERLING 9-10, Spackman 4

Also ran:—Al Capone 9-5, Seboor 8-12; Al Mandoob 8-5; Black Tiger 7-4; Almijrin 7-4.

Won by 2 lengths 1-1|2 lengths and neck.

Time.—1min. 26secs.

Betting: 2 Seboor, 4 Alsaffah, 5 Sterling, 6 Al Capone and Mashal. Longer prices the others.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhikh Vaishakh Vad 7, 1990
Muslim: Adar 21, 1353
Parsi: Adar 2, 1303

Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.
High Water: 3-43, 16-56.
Low Water: 9-51, 23-35.

MONDAY, May 7.

Results of B. Sc. and Third M.B.B.S. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society: 88th Annual General Meeting, Pestry of St. Andrew's Church, Rampart Row, Fort, 6 p.m.

"Garbas by Santa Cruz ladies at the Khadi Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.

Lantern Lecture: "Birth of an Illustrated Weekly," at Central Y. M. C. A., 9-15 p.m. Mr. Stanley Jepson will preside. Admission free.

RE-BIRTH AND SCIENCE.

Pt. Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Girgaon Arya Samaj Mandir on "Philosophy of Rebirth and Scinence".

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

There will be an Exhibition of Physical Feats in the Asthika Samaj Building, Near King's Circle to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. by Govind Sakharam Mali and his party.

WORLD BROTHERHOOD.

The members of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen will debate on "The World Brotherhood is an impossibility" to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Jamiat's Hall.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

Khansaheb Abdul Karim Khan, under the auspices of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya will give a concert to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Gujerati Forbes Hall, Girgaum Back Road, opposite to the Imperial Cinema.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH.

His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavasti Nemi Maharaj will hold a religious discourse in Hindi on "Varnashrama Dharma" in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION.

The President, Vice-President and Members of the association, will be at Home to Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, Deputy Secretary P. W D. Bombay, now Chief Engineer designate, Mysore, on the occasion of the Annual excursion to "Uran" to-day (Sunday) at Khan Bahadur Bhiwandiwalla's Bungalow, Uran.

"SAMMELAN DEBATING SOCIETY".

A debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Marwadi Sammelan Hall" 175, Kalbadevi. The subject for discussion is "Council Entry."

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar', near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.). The subject is, 'Importance of Sopara from Buddhistic Point of View'.

PATHE

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PATHE—"The Way to Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show 10 a.m.

REGAL—"Should Ladies Behave" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Conqueror" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"By Candlelight" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

WEST END—"Seeta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Time as usual.

IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 3 p.m.

PALACE—"King of Jazz" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"King Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 2-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Big Stampede" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

GLOBE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 2-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Nana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 3-30 p.m.

CARLTON—"A Night in Cairo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Carolina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Indian programme Classical and Light music. Kadim Hussein. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Concert Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

5-30 p.m. Light music. Hirabai Barodeker. 7-30 p.m. Empire relay. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin. Studio Service by The Station Chaplain assisted by the Choir. 10 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. A summary of the week's news.
7-30 p.m. A Baptist service: address by the Reverend H. C. Mander, D.D.
8-15 p.m. Gershom Parkington Quintet
9 p.m. B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra
10 p.m. Wireless Military Band.
11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. A Garud will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHREE GOVERDHANRAM AND MUNSHI.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha Prof. Ravishanker Joshi will deliver a lecture on the above subject, to-day (Sunday) at the Liberty Lodge at 9 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

A Grand Harikatha performance will be given by Brimashri Gavai Viavanatha Bagavather of Vaikom on "Arjuna-Anjaneya Samvadham" to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.)

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. K. D. Tendulkar.

"THE WORLD TEACHER"

Under the auspices of the Billawar Association, the Vidyadaini Sabha, the Barkoor Billawar Charity Fund, the Brahma Shri Narayan Paramahansa Memorial Committee and the Billawa Friends' Union, a public meeting will be held in the Bombay Native Share Brokers' Association Hall Dalal Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when H. H. Swami Dharma Theerthan, will speak on "The World Teacher I Have Seen". Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

RUKMINI KALYANA MAHOTSAVAM

The Bhagavatham discourses which are being conducted from November last by Brahmasri Vdwath Bushanam Swaminatha Sastrigal of Kamakshipuram (near Kumbakonam) will be brought to a close with Rukmani Kalyanam which will be celebrated from 8 to 11 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Pandal near King's Circle, Matunga.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA.

The monthly Thirunakshathiram festival of Pullai Lokachariar and Thupil Pillai, will be celebrated to day (Sunday) between 8 and 10 a.m., at 11, Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly., near Kings Circle.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of "The Young Nationalists' League" a public meeting will be held at Chaupatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Sjt. Abidally Jaferbhoy will preside and Sjts. Purshottam Trikamdas, Alli Bahadur Khan, J. Alva; Lele, Narayansamy, Kanthi, Naravne, Jinabhai Joshi Ishwarbhai Patel, Mrs. Shantabai Vangsarkar and others will speak on "The present Situation."

GARBAS AT ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

"Garbas by Santa Cruz ladies at the Khadi Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, on Monday 7th May from 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are cordially invited to attend the function.

The Government of Netherlands have declared. Bombay to be infected with cholera from 27th April.

NAUJAWAN ARRESTED

LAHORE, May 5.

Under Section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the local C. I. D. to-day arrested Ramkishan, a member of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha. He has been lodged in Lahore Fort. Ramkishan was Secretary of the Kabul Prisoners Aid Association.—A. P.

AROUND THE CITY

The Primus stove claimed yet another victim on Saturday when Leelavatibai (20), a Hindu woman succumbed to burns received when her clothes caught fire from a stove at the G. I. P. Rly quarters, Thakurly Road. She died at the K. E. M. Hospital where she was removed.

"SPLENDID RESISTANCE TO CAPITALIST OFFENSIVE"

In a meeting of the Council of Management of the National Association held on last Thursday night resolutions were passed and extends its sympathy and support to the textile workers in their splendid resistance to the capitalist offensive, against their living standard, and resolving to fully cooperate with the Provision Strike Relief Committee in collecting help in all possible ways in Dadar area.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW LIQUOR SHOP.

The Council further considered the notice put up by the Collector of Bombay in connection with the proposed opening of a liquor shop and passed a resolution strongly protesting against the "proposed opening of a liquor shop on the ground floor of the Ambabai Mistry Building, on Tulsi Pipe Road, (opposite Dadar Station, B.B. & C.I. Rly.)

COMMONWEALTH AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the "Commonwealth Agents' Association" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the office of the Chief Agents Messrs. G. V. Patwardhan and sons, 26 A. Khataw Building, Girgam, Bombay.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

The Ladies' branch of the Association has arranged to hold Indian Music Classes every Sunday between 9 and 10 a.m. commencing to-day, in the premises of the Municipal Kanarese School, at 69, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Mr. B. Ramdas will conduct these classes. Admission to the classes is free.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

"Under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association Dr. Felix Valyi, the well-known Hungarian Scholar and Orientalist and Dr. Mohammad Ali Shah will deliver public lectures at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Hall at 6-15 p.m. on Sunday the 6th. May 1934. The former will speak on "The Buddistic Influences in Islam" in English and the latter on "The Purpose of Life from Religious Point of View" in Urdu.

Mr. M. M. Killedar, J.P. will preside on the occasion.

VARNASHRAMI SANATANISTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

In response of the appeal issued by the Temple Defence Committee at Calcutta, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangh a public meeting of the Varnashrami Sanatanists of Bombay and suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Seth Sukhanandji's Dharmashala at C. P. Tank Road, Bombay. Mahant Shri Devnayakacharyaji Maharaj of Totadri Math will preside.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

Hanging Gardens Versus Vanita Garden

Many a person might be daily going to the Hanghing Garden for morning and evening walks.

Those residing far from Chaupaty generally spend two annas on their way either for conveyance or for estables. What do they get there? Nothing but fresh air and beautiful scenery.

If these persons will visit Vanita Garden one day, they will fully realise the calue of the'r two annas that they have to pay as entrance fee. They will realisce to their pleasure, that the Garden abounds in the spirit of freshness and liveliness. Let them also note that the proceeds will be sent to Bihar Central Relief Committee.

TO-DAY'S ATTRACTION AT KHADI EXHIBITION

Fancy Dress Competition

The special attraction of the Khadi Exhibition this evening (Sunday) will be a Khadi Fancy Dress Competition for children under fifteen. The period for registering entries for the competition has been extended till 4 p.m. to-day. Names can be noted at the Exhibition Grounds itself after 2 p.m. and upto 2 p.m. at the office in Vanita Vishram Hall. The competition will be held at 5 p.m. and competitors are requested to be present at 4-30 p.m.

It seems that people are afraid that they have necessarily to purchase Khadi when they visit the Vanita Garden. But this conception is wholly wrong founded. It is one of the objects of the Exhibition to afford pleasure to the visitors by means of th Garden which is artistically decorated with Khadi

One can fully appreciate the charm of this Garden after 7 p.m. He will find the sstalls decorated with Khadi of carious colours from different provinces, and artistically illumined. A scene of a village from Bihar is displayed in the centre of the Exhibition. After having finished a round through the Exhibition, one would really feel glad for having postponed his visit to the Hanging Garden for one day. People should therefore, make it a point to visit the Vanita Vishram Garden for one day at least. One would naturally be tempted to rest for a while by regreshing at the Khadi Restaurant specially running for the visitors to the Exhibition.

HINDU WIDOW'S PLIGHT

Sirdar Jamiat Singh, Organiser of the Home for Unemployed writes:—

"A Hindu lady whose husband recently died in Bombay under tragic circumstances, with five children aged 2 to 10 years, wants to proceed to Burma to join her brother. The condition of the whole family is pitiable. Will any kind-hearted genteman provide her with railway and steamer fare which will come to nearly Rs. 200/- and thus save the family from starvation?"

FAMILY FEUD PROVES FATAL

Coroner's Jury Return Verdict Of Culpable Homicide Against A Woman And Her Brothers

"Culpable homicide not amounting to murder," was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest held on the body of Raoji Vishram, who was alleged to have been murdered by Yessoobai and her three brothers at Lal Bag on April 20.

It appears that the accused were on bad terms with their neighbours, Raghoo Kaju and his two brothers for having refused to attend a wedding ceremony at the accused's house where Chandrabagha was also invited. The refusal of the invitation was attributed to the fact that Chandrabagha was an outcast because he was staying with a paramour after her husband's death.

UNPLEASANTNESS

This led to unpleasantness between the two families, and thereafter Yessoobai was in the habit of abusing them.

On April 20 Raghoo Kaju, his two brothers and two other men were sitting outside their chawl, when Yessoobai, it is alleged, abused them and threw a stone which hit one of them. They remonstrated with her, whereupon she went away only to return armed with a stick, and followed by the other accused, her three brothers, who were also armed with "Banathis" and brass bars, with which all four of them are alleged to have assaulted Raghoo Kaju and his companions severely.

Raoji Vishram, the deceased, who used to stay nearby happened to arrive on the scene at this stage. He interferred in the quarrel and the accused shouting that "he was also one of them" is alleged to have rushed upon him and beat him till he was unconscious. The police who arrived soon after removed the injured to K E M Hospital.

They also broke open the door of the room, where Yessoobai had locked up two of her brothers and arrested them. Yessoobai was also arrested.

Raoji Vishram expire on April 23rd and the others recovered.

The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide against the accused.

LABOUR LEADER GETS 2 MONTHS' R. I

Breach Of Order Under Section 144

Vasant B Khale, a labour leader, who was charged with breach of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Order promulgated under Section 144, was convicted and sentenced to Rigorous Imprisonment for two months by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Saturday.

The Magistrate believed the prosecution evidence and dealt at considerable length on the legal issues raised by the defence Counsel, regarding the validity of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Order, and in the end held that within the limited scope in which he could consider those legal issues, the order as at present read was valid

THE JUDGMENT.

After observing that the prosecution story was true, the Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, said:—

"The Defence Counsel had contended that the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate is not a valid order. He has based his contention on three grounds, viz., (1) the order is illegal, because the C.P.M. has not stated the material facts of the case as required under Section 144, cl. (1).

"The second is that the order goes beyond the powers of the C.P.M., and is, therefore, beyond his jurisdiction, and the third is that it is not directed to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place. within the meaning of cl. (3) of Section 144."

The Magistrate reproducing the C.P.M.'s Order held that the particulars mentioned by the promulgating Magistrate were a sufficient compliance of the provisions of Section 144.

MAGISTRATE'S POWER.

Commenting on the second point raised by the defence, "that the Chief Presidency Magistrate has gone beyond his powers and has acted without jurisdiction in issuing the orders," the Magistrate said, "I do not think that it is open to me to consider this order from this point of view except to a limited extent. In a recent case (Anna Vithoba), the question for consideration before the High Court was whether, when a returned deportee who was charged with the disobedience of the Commissioner's Order, challenged the validity of that Order, it was open to the trying Magistrate to go into the question of validity or the legality of the order. Patkar J., and Murphy, acting C.J., held that it was open to the Magistrate to find out whether it was wanton, arbitrary or unjust. The power of the Magistrate to go into the validity or invalidity of such an order is confined to these strict limits."

The Magistrate held that in the present case the order was neither wanton, nor arbitrary, nor unjust.

HIGH COURT RULINGS

"The third point is," continued the Magistrate, "that this order, according to the defence counsel is not addressed to the public generally, when frequenting or visiting a particular place, nor does it specify a particular act which the members of the public ought to abstain from."

Explaining the purport of various High Court rulings cited in support of this contention, the Magistrate stated, "the principle involved in all these rulings is that an order under Section 144 should not be directed to the public generally 'simpliciter', but with reference to a particular place. None of these decisions definitely laid down what a particular place or whether under certain circumstances the word "place" could not be taken in a more comprehensive sense. In my opinion much depends on the nature of the trouble which is sought to be averted and the area affected thereby."

C.P.M.'S ORDER.

Holding that the order had satisfied the requirements of clause 3 of Section 144, the Magistrate observed, "no doubt," if more particulars as to time, place and persons were to be mentioned in the order, the order would have been improved and less liable to attack from accused persons put up for disobedience of that order. But I have got to take the order as it is, and taking it as such I am not prepared to say that it does not comply with the provisions of cl. (3) of Section 144."

In the end the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

The accused was recommended "B" class treatment.

Mr. S B Velkar conducted the prosecution. Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, Barrister, defended the accused.

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Revolt Against Priestcraft

Jain Conference President Call To Path Of Reason Instead Of Ritual

The 14th Session of the Sri Jain Swetamber Conference was held on Saturday (1 p.m.) at Madhav Baug (C. P. Tank), Bombay.

In a richly decorated pandal hung with fastoons, tri-colour flags, and portraits of National Leaders a large dais was erected on which delegates and distinguished visitors were seated. Loud speakers were created in the spacious pandal. A large number of ladies were present.

Among those present were Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Motichand Kapadia, Makanji Mehta, Dr. Punshi, Dalichand Virchand (Surat), Dr. Balabhai Nanavati, Babu Bahadhur Singh (Sind), Mr. Motichand Virchand, Jabaharlal Jaini, and Sreemathis Sundarbai Sagarmal Sadrivala, Kamalaben Amichand, Velbai Neju Kaya.

R. C. CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In the course of his address Mr. Amritlal Kalidas, Chairman of the Reception Committee analysed the position of the community in general; he wished to warn the community against the dangers of disunity among the members. Jealousy, selfishness, and dissension were the enemies of progress and he, therefore appealed for unity among themselves. As such the presence Shasan group who, in outlook, differed very much from the Reformist Jain Youth Sangh did not augur well for the progress of the community. Quarrels even in families, religious differences regarding rituals and processions, and other signs of disunity were all due to want of adaptibility to new ideas inkeeping with the time. Nothing was too late to be eradicated. Reform was an essential part of progress and it would be well if antagonism were now wiped out.

Messages of sympathy were then read by the Secretary. Among others messages were sent by Kuverji Anandji, the Jain Shubheshak Mandal (Sanand) and the Jain Dharma Pracharaka Sabha (Bhavnagar).

On the motion of Gulabchandji Dhadhha (Delegate, Jaipur) seconded by Rai Kumar Singh Mukhin (Calcutta) and supported among other speakers by Makhanji Juttathan (Reception Committee) and Kopatlal Ramchand, Mr. Babu Saheb Nirmal Kumar Singh Nawlakha (Moorshidabad) was elected President of the Conference.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President began by giving some details from Lord Mahavira's life who during his lifetime himself had advocated reforms and had opposed animal sacrifices and other irreligious practices. Mahavira himself advocated freedom and education for women, and initiated cultural and religious movements to raise the intellectual status of the people.

PLEA FOR DRASTIC REFORM.

The speaker then traced the organisation of Jain Sanghas from early times and pointed out the reformist tendencies exhibited by them.

He advocated sweeping reforms regarding the thorny question of "Diksha" or the initiation of Sadhus into which rank corruption had entered. Priesthood, said the President that suffered from rigid conservatism always opposed the most urgent reforms to purify religion.

Superstition, meaningless rituals and social customs that could not stand the test of reason and justice should be wiped out said the speaker. Jainism that once had spread far and wide over India had now dwindled considerably and unless religious, moral, and social reforms were carried through the advance of the community was not possible. "Conform to Modernity" was his advice to the community.

REMOVE THE SOCIAL EVILS.

The speaker dwelt on the backwardness of the community in Education as compared to others:—Muslims, Sikhs, Arya-samajists. The proportion was so low as to give rise to anxiety. The community should once set about arranging for more facilities and that it should be more alive to Education.

Regarding social evils in the community special mention was made by the President to the disparity of age in marriage which was a most undesirable dragon advance. The widows should be given compensation in life through cultural industrial and religious education and their welfare should be looked after by establishment of widows' Homes. "To take them (widows) into the structure of society" was an urgent need.

WANTED A JAIN BANK!

The question of unemployment among the community was also giving serious cause for anxiety. Unless the community took the matter in hand and set up organisations to improve the position of the community in business, Education, Industry nothing could be achieved. To start a Jain Bank to support their position in business was therefore an urgent necessity. (A resolution for constituting such a Bank was understood to be on the agenda of the Conference).

The President concluded by warning the Religious Trusts to maintain strict accounts and condemned the practice of Jain Sadhus of treating the sacred Jain Manuscripts as their personal property. He advocated the formation of a vigilance Committee to preserve and protect the rights and properties of the Jain temples.

The Conference was adjourned to to-day (Sunday).

INCONSISTENT WITH WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS

Sind Committee Recommendations Render Provincial Autonomy A Huge Political Joke, Says Shaik Abdul Majid

KARACHI, May 2 (By Mail). Shaik Abdul Majid, M.L.C. has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In examining some of the proposals of the White Paper, the Sind Administrative Committee have exceeded their terms of reference, sat in judgment over the authority of His Majesty's Government, usurped the right of Joint Select Committee and hastily anticipated the final decisions of the British Parliament. Their recommendations are absolutely retrograde in conception and execution and entirely inconsistent with the proposals of the White Paper. It was never a part of their functions to have criticised the Land Revenue or financial policy of the past, present or future Governments in justification of their reactionary proposals. Their recommendations, if carried into effect, will establish official dictatorship in almost all the departments, irrespective of the will of the Legislature and even of the Cabinet. To take away powers of taxation from the Legislature in Land Revenue matters, to place judiciary beyond the control of the Provincial Government to elevate heads of certain departments to the position of secretaries to more departments renders Provincial Autonomy completely worthless and a huge political joke.

TOP-HEAVY OFFICIALDOM.

The Committee's recommendations regarding four ministers, creation of two new posts, continuance of Revenue Commissioner for Lloyd Barrage, appointment of one more revenue commissioner in the place of Commissioner-in Sind, retention of superintending engineers and the provision of new buildings clearly demonstrate that the Committee did not trouble itself about the slender resources of a deficit province.

They have done some service, no doubt, in exposing the scandalous state of affairs obtaining and prospering in Sind under Bombay's rule or misrule, as, for instance, the mismanagement of the Artillery Maidan Scheme, provision of a huge and costly building worth more than thirty lakhs for Judicial Commissioners, appropriation or misappropriation.

of income from barrage zone for the general revenue purposes of the Bombay Government swelling the cost of the barrage project by several crores without taking the legislature into confidence or submitting their revised capitulations for approval to the proper authorities, and last but not the least the wide prevalence of corruption in official ranks to the detriment of public morality and Government revenue.

WANTED ANCTHER COMMISSION.

They, of course, wisely suggest an early administrative separation before effecting political separation from Bombay, but my only fear is that if Committee's certain proposals are given undue weight, Sind may not receive that measure of provincial autonomy which is proposed to be given to other provinces. Some will never tolerate whittling down of its autonomy beyond what may be considered essential for all the provinces. I would suggest another independent commission, with a view to reduce the cost of administrative machinery in Sind to the level of what it is in major provinces of India and to recommend drastic means and measures for putting down corruption which has been a continuous blot on the British administration of the province and which flourishes more because of the highest officials succumb to the temptatiions of sumptuous dinners and princely shikars.

KHADI GIVES DISTINCTION TO THE HOME

This is one of the sections of the All-India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram showing how Khadi could be employed in the bedroom to give it distinction and character.

MUSLIM RUNS AMOK

Rushes Into Court, Assaults Advocate And Threatens Magistrate

KARACHI, May 4

A sensation was caused in the court of the Special First Class Magistrate this afternoon, when a sturdy Muslim rushed to the court attacked a Muslim advocate with a stick, delivering him four blows, and threatened to kill the magistrate Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama. He was, however, promptly overpowered and handed over to the police. It is stated that the Muslim was nursing grievances against the Magistrate and the Advocate who were involved in the conviction of a Pir whom the Muslim holds in respect.—A. P.

BEAUTY RE-WELCOMED IN HOME

The living room or rather the drawing room shown above forms a feature of the Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram. It should be a token of beauty re-welcomed in home.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED IN GERMANY

Found Guilty Of Plotting To Establish Soviet State

BERLIN, May 4.

The trial of 24 Communists charged with preparing a revolt for the purpose of establishing a Soviet state in Germany has concluded in Breslau.

Six accused were sentenced to penal servitude ranging between two and six years; the others were imprisoned for periods varying from six to thirteen months.—Reuter's Special.

TWO WORLD CHAMPIONS

Winners Of 15-Round Contests At Paris And Paterson

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 4.

Two World Championsrips, reorganised respectively by the International Boxing Union and the New York State Athletic Commission, took place yesterday, both being 15 round contests.

At Paris Marcel Thil beat on points Gustave Roth (Belgium).

At Paterson (New Jersey) Vince Dundee beat Al Diamond on points.

HISTORIC GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP TO CANADA

WASHINGTON, May 4.

A historic gesture of friendship to Canada was proposed by President Roosevelt, who asked Congress to authorise the return of the mace of the Parliament of Ontario, which was captured in the war of 1812 and was now in the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The special message of the President draws attention to the fact that on July 4 a memorial tablet to the United States forces killed in action is being unveiled at Toronto, and it has been suggested that it would be gracious act for the United States to return the mace at the time of the unveiling.—Reuter's Special

News of a scuffle between a party of police and a band of Irani members of Criminal Tribe as a result of which about four poliiemen are stated to have received serious injuries comes from Cambay, a Muslim State in Gujerat.

The Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce has decided to convene a conference of Kathiawar merchants by the end of June to devise suitable measures to ensure the full development of the Kathiawar ports and safeguard their legitimate rights.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY

Colombo Quoted At 2 To 1 Against

LONDON, May 4.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

2 to 1 against COLOMBO.
15 to 2 against UMIDWAR (Taken and Offered).
10 to 1 against EASTON.
100 to 8 against LOZINGARO (Offered).
100 to 6 against MEDIEVAL KNIGHT (Taken and Offered).
100 to 6 against BLAZONRY (Offered) 20 to 1 taken.
20 to 1 against WINDSOR LAD.
25 to 1 against TIBERIUS (taken and Offered).
33 to 1 against BADRUDDIN (Offered).
33 to 1 VALERIUS (Offered) 40 to 1 taken.

—Reuter.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Miller Retains World Title By Knocking Out Challenger

ST. LOUIS, May 5.

In a fifteen round fight for the World's Featherweight Championship, Freddie Miller (Holder) knocked out Paul Dazzo of Chicago in the fifth round.—Reuter's Special.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE HANDICAP

Leighon Favourite At 9 To 2 Against

LONDON, May 4.

The following is the betting on the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap:—

9 to 2 against LEIGHON (taken and offered).
13 to 2 against SCARLET TIGER
13 to 2 against THE BLUE BOY (Offered).
100 to 12 against MONTROSE (Offered) 9 to 1 taken.
100 to 9 against GENEROUS GIFT (Offered) 100 to 8 taken.
100 to 9 against SNOOKER.
100 to 8 against DIAMANTEE.
100 to 8 against ATTWOOD.
100 to 8 against DISARMAMENT (Offered).
100 to 8 SOLFATARA (Offered) 100 to 7 taken.
100 to 7 against COTONEASTER
100 to 7 against TOWN CRIER (Offered).
100 to 6 against STATESMAN (Taken and Offered).
20 to 1 against THRAPSTON.
20 to 1 against THE ABBOT.
20 to 1 against ANDREA (Offered).—Reuter's Sperial.

GREAT HOPE IN YOUNG PLAYERS

Australian Cricketer Is Optimistic About Team's Success

COLOMBO, May 4

"I am confident that Australia's young talent will rise to the occasion and that England will have to do extraordinarily well to win the Rubber", said Mr. T. Mckibbin, an old Australian Test Cricketer who was in Colombo on his way to England, to witness the present series of tests.

Mr. McKibbin further declared that of the new men much was expected of Brown, Bromley and Darling. Altogether Australia had a very fine side.

Though 63 years of age, Mr. McKibbin, still takes very keen interest in cricket and has followed Australian cricket very closely. He played for Australia in the Tests of 1896. The "rubber" on that occasion, he recalled, was lost by his side.—United Press.

CAMBRIDGE TROUNCED BY YORKSHIRE

LONDON, May 4.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—Cambridge University vs. Yorkshire: Yorkshire won by 10 wickets. Cambridge 248 and 260 (Winlaw 104, Verity 4 for 34). Yorkshire 495 for 8 declared and 14 for no loss.

Oxford University vs. Gloucestershire: The match ended in a draw. Oxford 397 and 227 for 9 declared, (Chalk 53). Glorcester 276 and 267 for 9 (Barnett 84, Dyson 5 for 54).—Reuter.

Nepalese Mission Leave For Bombay

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The Nepalese Mission to London headed by General Bahadur Sham Shere Jung with Colonel Sevag Jung Thapa, Military Attache and others left for Bombay by the E I R., Bombay Mail last night 'en route' to London. Her Highness Ranee Saheba also accompanied the Commanding General Bahadur. Two Europeans nurses are travelling with the Ranee Saheba.—A. P.

The Ahmedabad Congress workers have requested the local members of the A.I.C.C. to convene a meeting of the District Congress workers to consider the present situation and convey their views on the question of Council-entry to the A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Watch Company Employee Arrested At Port Said Brought To Bombay

Charges were framed against H. F. Lawrence, until recently an employee of the firm of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Watch-makers and jewellers of Bombay of cheating in respect of watches belonging to the firm to the value of Rs. 600|- and in respect of a cheque for Rs. 50 before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Friday evening.

Mr. Roberts, Managing Director of Messrs. Lund and Blockley when examined said that, when the accused was an employee in the firm and two days previous to his disappearance from Bombay he had made a representation to the witness that certain lady friends of one Miss Brown wanted to purchase some watches. Mr. Roberts had handed to him two watches, one of wrist and another a pocket watch collectivcly valued at about Rs. 600. The accused had promised to return after one hour either with the watches or with the money. As the accused failed to come to the office at the appointed time, witness sent a messenger to Miss Brown inquiring about him two days later and learnt that the accused had left Bombay. He made a complaint to the Bombay C.I.D. who arrested and brought him back to Bombay from Port Said. Mr. Roberts had later on learnt that the accused had taken a ticket from Bombay to Antwerp.

Magistrate—would you have given the accused the watches even if he had told you that he was going away from Bombay?

Mr. Roberts—Certainly not.

Evaline Owen Brown, Mr. Roseburg of the Greens Mr. Motiram Jagannath Chanchand, a clerk in the employ of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank and two others were examined.

The Inspector of the Foreign Branch, C.I.D. Mr. Watkins, in his deposition stated that he arrested the accused at Port Said and brought him back to Bombay. He was socially acquainted with the accused for nearly two years.

Mrs. Mary Collins, in whose flat the accused was putting up, said that the accused had promised to pay her the arrears of the rent on the 6th of February but she learnt that he had gone out of Bombay on that day.

CHARGES FRAMED.

His Worship framed the charges above-mentioned against the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. The accused prayed His Worship to supply him with a free copy of the proceedings of the court which his Worship granted.

The accused is conducting his own defence.

The case has been postponed for further hearing till Monday.

ELECTORAL ROLL OF BOMBAY EUROPEANS

First Publication Is On May 11

The Director of Information, Bombay, states:—

The Government of Bombay have directed the preparation of a list of amendments to the electoral roll of each of the Bombay City (European) and the Presidency (European) Constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The date fixed for the "first publication" of the roll of the Bombay City (European) Constituency under regulation 3, Part II of the Bombay Electoral Regulations is May 11 and for the "second publication" under regulation 6 (3), Part II is June 22.

As regards the Presidency (European) Constituency the first publication will be on May 18 and the second publication on July 6.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

AMRELI May 4.

Vigorous inquiries are being made by the Baroda State Police in the Amreli District to bring to apprehend the miscreants who waylaid and murdered a woman way-farer of Kunchardi a village near Damnagar, on her way to Lathi. The woman had to be removed to the Amreli hospital for treatment of wounds inflicted with a sword by one of the sobbers.

Another highway robbery in the Amreli district has occured between Owarka and Pindara in Okhamandal. A Googli Brahmin woman of Pindara has been robbed while she was travelling by a bullock cart to Dwarka.—United Press.

ENTENTE-CORDIALE IS BEST GUARANTEE OF PEACE

President Le Brun's Reply To New British Ambassador

LONDON, May 4.

Sir George Clerk in presenting his credentials as British Ambassador in Paris to President Le-Brun to-day, expressed the hope that the relations linking the two countries which had sprung from the sentiments and traditions of true friendship, would continue.

The maintenance and strengthening of these relations, he said, afforded the most essential part for the peace of both.

President LeBrun, replying, declared that in the common desire to work with firmness in increasing and consolidating the confident understanding between all people, nothing could be a better guarantee to international peace than the closest union between Great Britain and France, based on justice and liberty.—B.O.W.

BIG BLAZE IN PEGU

Over 200 Houses Burnt And Many Are Rendered Homeless

PEGU, May 4.

Serious fire assisted by strong breeze, destroyed the whole of Payan Village, Shwebo District.

Over 200 houses and a large quantity of paddy were burnt, rendering many homeless.

The damage is reported to be very heavy.—United Press.

SHAMELESSLY TREATED BY SANATANISTS

Sind Leader Condemns Attack On Gandhiji

SUKKUR, May 5.

Interviewed in connection with the recent Sanatanists' conduct towards Gandhiji, Swami Harnam das Mahant, the leader of Sanatanists in Sind, said:—

"I was shocked to hear the news that the uncrowned king of India had been so shamelessly treated by my brother-Sanatanists, who call themselves the most enlightened. By this rowdy conduct they have not only betrayed themselves but acknowledged at the same time that Gandhiji's move was in right direction. It was in uncivilized olden days that when one failed to convince his opponent, he used violence."—United Press.

WITNESS REFUSES TO TAKE OATH

KARACHI, May 5.

An interesting incident occurred in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, when a Christian, who was summoned in a case to give evidence, was asked to take an oath, which he refused point-blank, saying that it was against his religion to take an oath.

When he was warned by the Magistrate, he said he was prepared to go to jail, but would not swear. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default, suffer imprisonment for five days, and he preferred to go to jail.—United Press.

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her mighty melodious love, romance as the lady of the Paris boulevards in
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Nana
A picture you will long remember with fondness
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Delightful love story of a woman who gave up everything—even her life—for Love
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as the unwilling slave to Nana's witchery, and
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THERE IS NO FREE LIST!

SCHUSTER FALLACIES EXPOSED

Indian Chamber President On Price Paid By Nation For Keeping Up "Credit"

TAXATION THAT CRIPPLES ADVANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Interviewed by the United Press on the latest statement of Sir George Schuster Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, President, Indian Merchants Chamber said:—

"I have read the last speech of Sir George Schuster before he left the shores of India with somewhat mixed feelings. My feelings are of regret and surprise—surprise at Sir George Schuster not having appreciated Indian financial situation after being at the helm of the financial affairs of the State for five years, and regret at his having tried to show that the financial and economic situation of India at present was AI.

INDIA PAYS THE PRICE.

In the beginning, he congratulated India on having a high level of credit, which in his opinion, was proved by the fact that Government had come back to 3-1/2 per cent issues, and that there was not a single loan which had been floated during his period of office which did not stand at a handsome premium over the issue prices. Before one can accept these congratulations, one should like to point out the heavy sacrifice that was demanded of and that was offered by India for having this doubtful privilege of having a credit.

THAT BALANCED BUDGET.

The so-called balancing of budget on which successive Finance Members have tried to concentrate their attention has been secured by an intensive additional taxation running into several crores. The Indian industries have suffered and having been allowed to suffer, the investors fought shy of industrial investments with the result that they went in for Government securities. This process was furthered by the enormous export of gold from the country and this gold money also found its way in Government paper.

These two processes, viz., depreciation of industrial investments and export of gold would never have been allowed in the country if the financial control had been in popular hands. Unfortunately this is not so, and the country has been allowed to be deprived of her gold reserves which were being accumulated for years and to have industries crippled, if not ruined. I want it to be realised that the credit has been built up on this sacrifice of India, and if Sir George Schuster wants to congratulate himself on building this credit in this wise, he is welcome to do it.

"SO MUCH MOONSHINE."

Sir George Schuster chalks out a four-fold programme of work, the first item of which is that all possible energies should be devoted to developing internal market and improving the standard of living in India. May I say that for all these years, both these factors have been neglected, and I have very little hope, though I may be called a pessimist, that these will be attended with any measure of enthusiasm and earnestness.

Developing internal market means a thorough overhauling of railway rates and freights, development of the waterways, development of the roads; but above all improvement of the purchasing power of the people. Unless this is done, all talk of developing of industries and financial resources will be so much moonshine.

CRUSHING TAXATION.

The taxation of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments, both direct and indirect, has crushed both industries and agriculture and while successive Finance Members of the Government of India and their supporters in the Press or their publicity agents in England and outside have proclaimed India as growing richer and richer, the fact is that the Indian peasant is getting poorer day by day. The main cause of this crippled condition of Indian industries is this appalling poverty of the Indian peasant, and even though, on official records India may be shown to have a high credit and balanced budgets, the real condition of India as a whole is mirrored in the 7,50,000 villages where the peasants are living in penury and squalor.

THE OTTAWA WAY.

With regard to the second item in the programme, i.e., that Ottawa Agreements must be furthered in the direction of securing real economic unity between the nations of the British Commonwealth, what should be done in the first place is a close scrutiny of the results of the agreements which have already been entered into. Indian commerce and industries have not taken favourably to the Ottawa Agreements but on the contrary, have condemned them. What we at present feel is that instead of having more of Ottawa Agreements we should like to have the present Ottawa Agreements scrapped. Any two members of the British Commonwealth may enter into an agreement, just as recently India and Japan have entered into an agreement, but an agreement like the Ottawa Agreement giving Imperial Preference will not for the present be supported by public opinion.—United Press.

4 MONTHS' JAIL FOR YOUTH

NOAKHALI, May 5.

Susil Chandra Narayan Chowdhury of Khilpara was sentenced by the Special Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act. His younger brother Anutosh who was tried along with him was acquitted. The two boothers were arrested in March following the search of their house when some objectionable writings were reported to have been seized by the police.—United Press.

"ORIENTAL'S" RECORD

Prosperity Due To Work Of Three Managers

"MOST CONSERVATIVE OF LIFE ASSURANCE COS."

The Diamond Jubilee of the "Oriental" was celebrated in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday evening amidsa a crowd of guests, principally of those connected with the Company as shareholders, policyholders and other capacities.

There were present a large number of guests, about 2,500.

CHAIRMAN'S SURVEY.

In the course of the speech the Chairman observed as follows:—

'Receptions are being held simultaneously at the Headquarters of all our principal branches and chief agencies, 21 in number.

"The Company has had three managers in the course of its existence. During the periods of service of each of these three, the rise in premium income has been very remarkable, and shows the outstanding feature of the career of each of them. In the first 25 years covered by Mr. MacLauchlan Slater's stewardship, the premium income reached 23 lakhs; in the second 23 years under Mr. Paterson Brown, it increased by Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 74 lakhs, and in the last 11 75 lakhs; and in the last 11 years under the present Manager, Mr. Jones, it has gone up by very nearly 200 per cent. to 219 lakhs. I think you will agree with me, ladies and gentlemen, that the Company has been fortunate in its choice of Managers and Actuaries, up to date of men having sound training and experience before taking up appointments on the staff of the Oriental in that most cautious and conservative of Life Assurance Schools, a Scottish Life Assurance Company.

SIR D. E. WATCHA'S MESSAGE.

Having read a message of tribute from Sir Dinsha Wacha, an oldest policy-holder and who could not attend the function due to advanced age, the chairman brought to a close the function by distributing an Oriental Diamond Jubilee Commemoration Silver salver to Mr. Mincoher J. S. Khras, gold medals to different persons to the extent of 32, silver medals numbering 69 and bronze medals numbering 103, of which 4 gold, 10 silver and 6 bronze medals go to Bombay Representatives.

GOAN WHO WALKED TO ROME

Will Arrive In Bombay To-morrow By Boat

Mr. F. X. M. Torquatto who proceeded from Goa to Rome on foot is arriving in Bombay tomorrow (Monday) by the s.s. "Victoria."

In the course of a letter to a friend Mr. F. X. M. Torquatto, says:

"On my request the Portuguese Legation is sending me back to India. I have been well treated and supplied with food and passage. I am leaving and will be in Bombay on the 7th of May."

PRAISE FOR CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER

Mr. Baldwin Says Taxpayers Will Have Their Reward

LONDON, May 4.

Speaking at the Albert Hall Conservative Party meeting, Mr. S. Baldwin, late President of the Council, paid tribute to the work of Mr. Neville Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Despite criticism, he had stuck to a course which, in the difficult circumstances of the past two years, could not be popular, namely, the maintenance of a stern method of finance, involving for the time being, the continuance of those sacrifices that the British people had made with such patient courage.

Their example created a deep impression throughout the world. He was confident if the people would only stick to it, they would have their reward.

The Chancellor had already been able to refund no inconsiderable portion of the burden this year, and he had hope of better things next year.

He anticipated a further reduction, approximately 50,000 in the number of registered unemployed in Britain in the month of April as compared with March.

The figure will be disclosed when the official returns for April are issued on Monday.—B.O.W.

H. E. General Samshere Bahadur, first Nepalese Minister at the Court of St. James', London, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning.

BELGIUM INDIGNANT

Was King Albert Not Killed Accidentally?

COL. WHO MADE ALLEGATION THREATENED WITH "PUNCH IN JAW"

LONDON, May 5.

Intense indignation is aroused in Belgium by the allegation made by Col. Graham Seton Hutchison in a speech at Nottingham that King Albert was not killed accidentally, but was "tapped on the back of the head", because he declined to participate in the French plans to make war on Germany.

Reuter correspondent's enquiries at the Royal Palace, Brussels, has elicited a categorical denial of the report which, it is pointed out, is proved to be baseless by the official, and independent investigations carried out on the scene of the accident.

The first Secretary of the Belgian Embassy in London was almost speechless with indignation and declared the allegation was a "horrible lie" and it Col. Hutchison would come to the Embassy and repeat it he would give him a punch in the jaw.—Reuter.

CAR SMASH NEAR G. M. COLLEGE

Occupants Unhurt: Driver Arrested

There was a serious motor smash opposite the Grants Medical College on Saturday in which a car, lorry and two victorias were smashed, but fortunately without any serious injuries to the occupants.

The police arrived on the scene and took into custody the driver of the motor car.

It appears that a motor car No. 123 was being driven towards Victoria Garden Road from Bhendy Bazar and when opposite the Grants Medical College, the driver of the car, is alleged, to have swerved to take a turn just when a motor lorry was coming from the opposite direction, the cars collided with a terrific impact and the lorry was driven by force of the impact on to two stationary victorias, which were smashed. The horses received injuries. The occupant of the cars escaped with a severe shaking and slight abrasions.

The police arrested the driver of the motor car and are carrying on further investigations.

NAGPUR SENSATION

Brickbats & Lathi Charge

4100 MORE MEN JOIN STRIKERS AS PROTEST

NAGPUR, May 5.

The local textile strike situation assumed a serious turn this morning, when strikers resorted to violence and threw stones on the police. It appears that women picketers in front of the gate of the Empress Mill, despite repeated requests on the part of the police officers, refused to move. A Sergeant then removed them.

The big crowd of strikers that had assembled in front of the mill gates in Needham Park raised shouts by way of protest, and it is alleged a stone was hurled on a police constable on duty by someone from the mob.

Apprehending that the strikers may get out of control, the police officers asked the crowd to disperse. In the meantime, a labour procession reached the spot, swelling the ranks of the strikers who became violent and commenced throwing stones on the police officers.

A Sub-Inspector on duty and some constables are reported to have received slight injuries. The strikers were then dispersed with a light lathi charge, as a result of which one or two persons were injured.

After half an hour, another attempt was made by the strikers to hurl stones at the police and a large quantity of stones were strewn on the road. This time, the strikers took up an entrenched position in a house adjoining the mills, and directed the attack on the police simultaneously from two different sides.

The City Superintendent of Police had a narrow escape from being injured. Immediately more police reinforcements were summoned, and the strikers dispersed. The situation is now under control. Police officers are watching further developments in the mill area.

Of the five mills three remained closed to-day and two are partially working. The number of strikers which was 800 yesterday rose to about a thousand this morning.—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST LATHI CHARGE

4,100 Men Of Empress Mills Join Strikers

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 5.

According to official information, 4,100 workmen of the Empress Mills joined the ranks of strikers this afternoon as a result of a lathi charge incident this morning.

The total number of workers on strike now is above 5,000.

The Labour Union has issued a hand-bill, exhorting the men to remain peaceful.

Only 1,500 are at work in the Empress Mills.

MILL ATTENDANCE INCREASES

NEW DELHI, May 5.

The attendance to-day to the Delhi Cloths Mill's shows marked increase.

The Mills are working with the full complement of workers and all departments are at full swing. The situation has taken a normal turn.

There is no picketing though the police arrangement continues as usual.—United Press.

Joint Strike Committee Of 100 Members Appointed

Strikers Hold 4 Meetings On Saturday: Warasker And Devang Arrested

The situation in the Mill area on Saturday night was quiet. There was only one incident of hooliganism and that on the part of, it was alleged, blacklegs reported to the police. The incident occurred in the evening when three volunteers announcing the workers' meeting to be held at the Ganesh Maidan, were severely assaulted.

The police arrested Mr. Warasker and Mr. Devang on a charge of committing a breach of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order by holding a meeting in a chawl.

There were four meetings held on Saturday evening. There was a very large attendance at the meeting held at Ganesh Maidan where representatives from the mills in De Lisle Road and Fergusson Road, to the Joint Strike Committee were appointed.

ELECTION TO JT. STRIKE COMMITTEE.

The leaders expressed their satisfaction at the results of the election to the Joint Strike Committee which will now be composed of 100 members.

The strikers have vested the Committee with full powers to act on their behalf as 80 members of the Committee are representatives from 47 mills that have joined in the general strike.

The leaders maintain that on Saturday there was a decided and appreciable decline even in the numbers of black-legs attending the mills. They expect a further decrease in the number on Monday.

Blacklegs And Strikers Come To Clash Again

FIRE BREAKS OUT INSIDE MILL

A case of incendarianism in which Bombay textile strikers are alleged to have taken part occurred in the Spring Mills, Worli, on Saturday morning.

In the early hours of the morning, a fire broke out in the spinning department of the mill, which was extinguished however by the use of fire appliances in the mill within a short time.

Although the damage done by the fire is considered negligible, it is suggested that some strikers were responsible for the fire, and accordingly the police are investigating the matter.

Another fire in which about 20 huts occupied by by "blacklegs" were destroyed, occurred also on Saturday morning in the Century Mills, DeLisle Road. No incendarianism, however, is suspected in this case. The fire was caused purely by accident having nothing to do with the strike.

The strike situation in the city on Saturday remained unchanged, though the millowness report that nearly 30 mills are kept open. Of these only four mills were working with a full complement.

Clashes With Blacklegs

A few cases of clashes between strikers and blacklegs were reported from the mill area on Friday night and Saturday morning. Late on Friday night, it appears, some strikers collected near the Century Mills chawls and indulged in stone throwing at the blacklegs. The strikers dispersed when the police came on the scene.

Labour leaders complain that the police have taken a hostile attitude in regard to picketing instituted by the Strike Committee. Although four persons arrested by the police for picketing mills on Friday were released the same evening, picketers posted near the Elphinstone and Century Mills on Saturday, they state were chased away by the police, which means that picketing is disallowed.

Blacklegs Rescued

Two persons going along DeLisle Road were mistaken for blacklegs and assaulted by strikers on Saturday morning. They were ultimately rescued by the police. An employee of the Apollo Mills is stated to have set upon by strikers near the Kamati's chawl. A stone hurled at the Toyo Podar Mills struck an employee whose knee was badly injured.

TWO MILLS CLOSE DOORS AGAIN

Jt. Strike Committee's Statement

The Secretary, Joint Strike Committee in the course of a statement observe:—

"The strike in Kurla mill has had a perceptible effect on the strike situation in Bombay proper. Two mills, viz., Gold Mohar and Toyo-Podar closed their doors once again. The Textile Mill shows a definite decrease in the numbers of workers.

As for the other mills the situation remains unchanged. The workers in Kurla held a meeting yesterday and took out a procession which went to the Swadeshi Mills. In their meetings on Saturday the Kurla strikers resolved to assist in every way the strikers in Bombay, and more especially to stop all strike-breakers from going to Bombay.

It appears that the police officers have as yet not made up their mind as to whether peaceful picketing is a cognisable offense.

The Strike Committee, wishes to make it perfectly clear that neither the Strike Committee nor the workers whom it represents had any time authorised anyone to negotiate on its behalf. It wishes to make it plain that when the question of settlement arises, its terms will be dictated by the trial of strength between the two parties.

On Saturday evening the last of the series of election meetings was held at Ganesh maidan, where representatives from the DeLisle and Ferguson Road groups of mills were elected to the strike Committee.

Further the Strike Committee wishes to announce that it will co-opt 10 elected representatives of the unemployed, but these representatives will be elected in a general meeting of the unemployed. The representatives elected by "the unemployed workers Volunteer League" will not be recognised by the strike committee.

KULKARNI OF STRIKE COMMITTEE ARRESTED

ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN POONA BOMB CASE

Three Places Searched In Bombay

Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni, Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee, was arrested at Lal Bagh by Inspector Kothare, Bombay C. I. D., Police on Saturday evening. It is understood that his arrest has no connection with Mr. Kulkarni's activities as Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee, but on certain information received from the Poona Police alleging his complicity in the Poona Bomb case, he was taken into custody on Saturday evening.

Mr. Kulkarni was hand-cuffed and first taken to the house of Mr. Madan Shethy, and from there to the residence of Mrs. Mshabai Dange and then to the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union Office. These places were searched by the Police, but it is gathered that nothing incriminating was found in them.

It will be recalled that a student named Sukhantankar was arrested in connection with the bomb explosion at Poona recently.

SPRING MILLS OUTBREAK

Head Jobber And Three Workers Arrested

As a sequel to the alleged incendiarism in the Spring Mills early on Saturday, it is reported that Inspector Wagle, C. I. D., who was investigating the case has placed under arrest a Head jobber and three mill-hands of the Spring Mills in this connection.

Further inquiries are being made into the case.

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SPORT NOTES FROM HERE & THERE

COMMUNAL CRICKET MUST GO

(By SPORTSMAN)

Brother sportsmen, after a lapse of four years I am now renewing my acquaintance with you through the hospitable columns of this paper. Herein I shall discuss, every Sunday all sporting matters relating to India in general and Bombay in particular. I shall be glad to have suggestions and criticisms from my readers so as to help me in the proper appreciation of facts and events.

REVIVAL QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

To begin with, let us talk of Cricket, Bombay is said to be the home of Indian Cricket and people in Bombay love to talk about it. Of late, there has been a lot of discussion going on in cricketing circles and also in the Press. The burning topic is, of course, the revival of the Quadrangular Tournament. It seems that the Parsi, the Islam and the Bombay Gymkhanas are very keen on its revival. But the Hindu Gymkhana has declared against cricket on communal lines. But Mr. L.R Tair see, its President now avers that in order to retain the solidarity of the four gymkhanas—or, to regain the good-will of the sister gymkhanas, I forget which—the Hindu Gymkhana is now prepared under his direction, I suppose, to pocket the principle which kept the Hindus away from the Quadrangular Tournament for four years and thereby necessitated the stoppage of that Tournament for the period!

WHO IS TO RUN THIS SHOW?

But there is now another fly in the ointment who is to run this show? In the old days, the Quadrangular Committee consisted of two representatives from each of the four gymkhanas above mentioned, and a President and a Secretary from the Bombay Gymkhana in addition. The Hindu Gymkhana it appears, prefers this arrangement to the bossing of the newly formed association—the Bombay Presidency (proper) Cricket Association while the others are anxious to strengthen the position of this Baby Association, by handing over the management of this tournament to it.

NO COMMUNALISM IN SPORT.

I have been an uncompromising opponent of "Communal Sport" for several years. I am firmly of opinion that games would be more healthy if they are played on non-communal lines. Therefore, I started the movement for abolition of the Quadrangular Tournament and inauguration of a tournament on inter-provincial basis. In this I secured the support of no less a person than Sir Chunilal V. Mehta. The Indian Board of Cricket Control has settled this question for everybody and provided Bombay with an opportunity of running the Inter-Zone Tournament here. It is now left to the Big Gymkhanas to forget their old quadrangular and try to develop the latter into a first class tournament as is the case with County Matches in England.

NO ROOM FOR TWO TOURNAMENTS.

I do not think that there is room for two tournaments like the Quadrangular and the Inter-Zone Tournaments in Bombay, even if you put aside the question of communalism. If you have both one or the other of them is sure to suffer in popularity and financial returns, first because of the long duration of the season and secondly because of the similarity in the composition of the different teams which is not desirable in either case. In the Quadrangular Tournament players from all parts of India are allowed to play for their community which, no doubt, gives the tournament an All-India character. But it does not show the relative strength of each province. Nor can it be said that it truly reflects the positions of each community. Because all the best players of each community rarely meet together and try their strength. While in the Inter-Zone Tournament, players residing in a particular zone will only be entitled to play for that zone, irrespective of his caste or creed Any contest between such well-delienated zones will clearly show the proper strength and degree of progress of each zone from time to time. It will also give a great fillip to the backward zones to come into line with the leading provinces.

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION WILL GO ELSEWHERE

If Bombay revives the old Quadrangular Tournament, and if it is found that the Inter-Zone Tournament does not gain enough popularity and fails to bring in sufficient financial return, I am afraid, the Board of Cricket Control would then be compelled to shift the arena somewhere else. And the popularity which the tournament is destined to gain in course of time, is sure to break the back of the Quadrangular and in consequence, the scene of attraction and importance will naturally be diverted to the new field.

TAKE NATIONAL VIEW OF THINGS.

The leading gymkhanas should now take a far-seeing view and declare unequivocally for the Inter-Zone Tournament. It is high time they dropped all parochial ideas and took national view of things. The fears and suspicions which are hunting them now, would soon disappear in a clear daylight of nationalism.

.LET B P C A STRENGTHEN ITSELF.

Should they, on the other hand, desire to revive the much worn-out and out of date communal tournament, there is a way out of the impasse. Let the old Quadrangular Committee manage the tournament as before but it should do so under the auspices of the Indian Board of Cricket Control or the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, so that the latter may have a share of the profits in order to consolidate their position.

A PLEA FOR INCLUSION OF THE "REST"

In this connection, I find that there is a move to get the "Rest" Team included in this cricket carnival and twin it into a Pentangular Tournament. The 'Rest' consists of those who are now excluded from the Quadrangular contests, viz., the Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews. Some of their prominent players like Kanickam, Richards, D'Avoine the Pereiras worked in this direction in 1930. As the quadrangular itself was cancelled, the question was dropped at the time. With the talks of revival of the quadrangular, they have girded up their loins again and this time they have approached the Board of Cricket Control direct for recognition. As long as you maintain communal tournaments, I do not see how you can deny them their just claim. They can put up a fairly good all-India team, nobody can contest. It may not be as strong as the others. But that and financial considerations should not be brought forward to debar them from a sporting chance.

CLUBS MOVING IN THE OLD GROOVE.

From what I hear, I gather that with the approach of the cricket season the local cricket clubs, including the gymkhanas are moving in the same old groove, that is, they are arranging their seasonal fixtures in the usual way, so that this season also you will have all those sectarian clubs—the Gowd Saraswats, the Pathare Prabhus, the Young Mahars, the Bhatias the Bohras, the Memons and all—having their merry innings in their separate communal entities. If the Presidency Cricket Association remains somnolent, nothing else can happen.

LET THE AUTHORITIES BESTIR THEMSELVES

There is time yet, if the authorities concerned bestir themselves, what about the Leagues, people are so long clamouring for? Have the rates been framed? I wish the Presidency Cricket Association takes a bold stand and asks all clubs to affiliate to it and register their player's names at once. Those who do not affiliate should be told they and their players would be debarred from participation in any tournament recognized by the Association. Once the clubs are affiliated and the names of players are registered it should not be very difficult for the Council to classify the teams into different divisions. I look forward to an early announcement in this direction.

COMMUNAL CRICKET MUST GO

In any case the communal cricwet must go and the sooner the better. It is spreading its vicious wings far and wide. To convince yourself look at the Pentangular Tournaments at Karachi, Nagpur, and Secunderabad. Some time ago there was a move in Calcutta too, to start such a tournament. Fortunately, the better sense of the Bengal Sportsmen prevailed and the efforts were nipped in the bud. Fancy the poison trick to attack even the stronghold of non-communal sport! With the advent of the Inter-Zone Tournament, let us sound the death-knell of communal cricket.

ORGANISED HOCKEY IN A BAD WAY

Now turning to Hockey, we find organised hockey is rather in a bad way in Bombay. It is not due to want of players or teams but the apathy of the public is chiefly responsible for this stalemate. Crowds which throng the matches of the Aga Khan Cup Tournament are sure to repudiate this charge, I have no doubt. But the fact remains that they do not partronize their teams when they play in local tournaments, for instance, the League. Bombay Sportsmen took very kindly to this game and developed it to a high standard. A look at the records of the Aga Khan Tournament will convince any sceptic critic. But the clubs were not properly organised and there was nobody to guide and control them. About ten years ago, some enthusiasts, including the writer, took upon themselves to form an association, and the Western India Hockey Association came into being ere long. They began very well—organised two tournaments—the Sphiux League and the Buchanan Cup Tournament in a couple of years the association found their activities cut short because they could not secure a ground anywhere to play these tournaments. The Improvement Trust would not let them have the Cooperage Ground although no other tournament was being played there at the time. Any way the association died a natural dath. But, by the by, where the Trophies of these tournaments went nobody knows? Two or three years ago, the Western India Hockey Association took over the management of Hockey in Bombay. Of course, they had no hand in the running of the Aga Khan Tournament because that is under the exclusive management of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd. The Association inaugurated a League and Tournament for local clubs only. But they soon found, to their utter dismay, that it does not pay to run them. Once the Secretary of the W.I.F.A. was complaining to me that they could not sell even a score of Season tickets although they were put down at the paltry figure of Rs. 2-8-0 per ticket, and daily takings, rarely went up to double figures in rupees. At the end of the season they must be down by a pretty round sum. If this is the support they get from the public, they would have to give up the job, he concluded gloomily.

INDIAN MEMBERS THROWN OVERBOARD

I have just heard of an incident in the affairs of the Western India Football Association which is bound to have serious repercussions on the Indian clubs in Bombay. Since the W. I. F. A. undertook the management of hockey in Bombay, they had four Indians on the Hockey Committee viz. Nagporewalla, Cyriaco D'Souza, Doctor and Hodgins. For no apparent reason, all the four have been thrown overboard in this year's elections and Europeans elected in their places! These four gentlemen have spent their lives in hockey, so to speak, and for them to be thrown out so unceremoniously, is very surprising indeed. I withhold further comments till I gather fuller details.

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

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Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	

This is a simple and a interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something.

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 16th May 1934. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY	5. WINDING	9. STRING
2. PICTURE	6. FOOD	10. ESCAPE.
3. KEY	7. OIL	11. VICTIM
4. LOCK	8. WATER	12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT	16. FREEDOM	19. AIR
14. CAUTION	17. POLISHING	20. CLEANING
15. MILK	18. DRIVER	

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

MUST SECURE WORLD PEACE

To inaugurate its Campaign for Peace, the League of Nations Society in Canada has published a pamphlet, in which there appears the following appeal, as well as a quotation from a speech made by the late Sir Arthur Currie:—

"The menace to the peace of the world is greater to-day than at any time since the Great War. The War and the subsequent development of Canadian international relations established Canada's place in the world and also demonstrated her interest in the maintenance of world peace. The aim of Canadian foreign policy is peace, and it coincides with the desire of every Canadian. We know the horror and the cost fo World War. Another war might against involve the Canadian people and would probably destroy Western Civilisation.

CANADA STUDIES POSITION

Fifteen years after the war which was to end wars, wars and rumours of war return despite the strong peace sentiment among all peoples. The will to peace can only be made effective by informed public opinion. The people who want peace must work for it.

For this reason we urge all Canadians to study Canada's position in the world and the contribution she may make to world peace. Without passing upon the details of the project, we urge that all Canadians participate in the plan of study put forward by the League of Nations Society.

Canadians worked together during the war. Forgetting party differences, we ask them to work together for peace. Canadians must reconsecrate themselves to peace and loyally support every effort to eliminate the causes of war and substitute for the appeal to force the international application of principles of law and justice through peaceful means.

Ottawa, January 1, 1934.
R. B. BENNETT
W. MACKENZIE KING
J. S. WOODSWORTH."

The quotation from the late Sir Arthur Currie's speech is as follows:

"Are we bestirring ourselves in this night of hyseria which may end in war? Ours is a man-made world, and in it are we doing all we can to prevent a catastrophe we will later deplore? Are we fighting to the last—as we fought fifteen years ago—for the vitality and the continuity of civilised national life?"

The Society adds:—

"Are we? Are we doing enough in applauding speeches about peace? Over half a million Canadians signed the Disarmament Petition, showing the serength of peae sentiment in Canada. We ask them and every other Canadian to respond to Sir Arthur's challenging questions and to attached appeal by availing themselves of the opportunity to study the position of Canada in the world and the part she may play for world peace."

The League of Nations Society in Canada has published "suggestions for organisation and action in response to the appeal for the study of Canada and world peace" in its quarterly review "Interdependence," copies of which may be obtained from the League of Nations Society in Canada, 389-1/2 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Price 25c.

II. SOUTH AFRICA: ORGANISES NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

An educational conference will be held in South Africa this summer under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship. It is being organised by Dr. Malherbe, Director of the National Bureau of Education, with the co-operation of the South African Government.

The Conference provides a special opportunity for bringing those in the educational field in other countries into contact with kindred work in one of the most interesting parts of the Commonwealth.

Among speakers from Great Britain will be Lord Eustace Percy, Professor Malinowski (London University). Among speakers from other countries are Professor Ernest Bovet (Switzerland), Dr. van der Leeuq (Holland) and many others.

The theme of the Conference is "the adaption of education to meet the rapidly changing needs of Society" and it will be held from July 2nd to 13th at Cape Town and from July 16th to 27th at Johanntsburg.

Special travel parties are being arranged by the New Education Fellowship. A minimum inclusive budget. for those who can travel 3rd class on the sea has been worked out at about £80 to include four weeks on the sea (17 days each way) two weeks at the Conference, three weeks holiday in South Africa. Further estimates for 2nd and 1st class travel will be supplied. Full details and illustrated booklets may be had on application to the New Education Fellowship, 29, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

III. AUSTRIA: THINKS OF STATUS TO STATELESS.

The Austrian League of Nations Society convened a Conference on Statelessness in Vienna, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—

The Conference on Statelessness convened by the Austrian League of Nations Society requests governments to accord national treatment in respect of liberty of movement to the following categories of stateless persons residing on their territory:—

a. Persons who have resided there for at least five years, have not been convicted of offences against the State and are not politically objectionable;
b. Persons who have lost their rights of nationality through changes in the political and legal conditions in the country of which they were previously nationals; or
c. Political refugees.

The Conference on Statelessness convened by the Austrian League of Nations Society requests Governments to afford Stateless persons born in the country where they are now residing, or resident therein for at least ten years and not convicted of any offence, the same treatment and the same rights with respect to appointments, exercise of professions and occupations as are enjoyed by nationals of that state of which the stateless person or his parents was formerly a national.

In order so far as possible to avoid abuses in the grant of assistance to stateless persons, the Conference on Statelessness convened by the Austrian League of Nations Society requests Governments to give all possible support to any attempts at creating a central office in each country for the distribution of relief to stateless persons, and to give its official support to such centres in respect of the supply of information enquiries, etc.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

All States should decide that:

Women shall not lose their previous nationality on marriage, except they acquire at the same time the nationality of their husband;

Change in the husband's nationality after marriage shall not entail loss for the wife of her previous nationality, except if she acquires her husband's new nationality simultaneously;

Women who have become stateless through marriage shall be assured the restoration of their previous nationality, even during marriage, if they request it within a certain time.

The Successor States are requested to take over as a common liability the financing of the Old Age Persions of former Austrian or Hungarian nationals, now become stateless, who have any claim or right to pension.

It is also suggested that the League of Nations or another institution should form an Equalisation Fund from which those States whose Budgets are disproportionately burdened by payments to stateless persons may receive compensation.

IV. BELGIUM'S RESOLVE ON DISARMAMENT.

The Executive Committee of the Belgian League of Nations Society met in Brussesl at the beginning of February under the Chairmanship of M. Albert Janssen, President of the Society.

After having heard and discussed a statement by M. Henri Rolin, Senator, on the question of disarmament, the committee adopted the following resolution on the reform of the League:

The Belgian League of Nations Society, observing that those in certain circles who criticise the League of Nations do not put forward any actual suggestions for reforms tending to improve the working of the Geneva institution;

Protests against any modification of the Covenant which would strengthen the rights of the Big Powers and which would be in contradiction to that equality which should exist among all members of the League;

Protests vehemently against any policy the aims of which would be the reduction of the obligations imposed by the Convenant on members of the League of Nations; obligations which, in their present form constitute the minimum of international engagements which may rightly be required from any State;

Is of opinion that on the contrary. if it be found necessary to amend the Covenant, these amendments should tend to strengthen the authority of the League of Nations and its methods of action;

And expresses the hope that the Belgian Government will uphold these principles at Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Lord Cecil in an address at the University of Brussels on "International Democracy" said that International government was in a very elementary stage. The States which made up the international community were exceedingly reluctant to impair their soverign rights. If there was to be any form of international organisation it must be either an international oligarchy. or else composde of all states, which he would call international democracy. International oligarchies had not been successful. The best system must be an international democracy of all States. All small countries had an important part to play, particularly because modern war would be disastrous to them. The idea was embodied in the Covenant of the League

Lord Cecil condemned the attitude of the Great Powers in the Sino-Japanese dispute over Manchuria and considered that the consequences had been deplorable. In disarmament also, if the Great Powers could at any time have agreed on a policy for reduction and limitation, the smaller powers would have gladly accepted it. That was not to attribute to the smaller powers specially disinterested virtue. All that need be claimed was that they had seen more clearly than their neighbours that the greatest of their interests was peace.

The League, Lord Cecil concluded. was not in any real sense a Parliamentary institution. The only body in it that could be called an executive—the Secretariat—was a Civil Service. The only way to prevent war was by international organisation beginning in the League of Nations and gradually growing stronger and more perfect. There must be no more private war. If Europe was to survive it must increasingly take the form of a federation, with proper federal courts, a federal police force, and no doubt some kind of federal council or assembly.

GENERAL EVENTS—VACATION COURSES.

"The University of Grenoble, France", is once again holding summer Vacation Course for Foreign Students from July to October, 1934. The Courses are open to both men and women. No French or foreign diploma or university degree is required. Full information may be had from the Comite de Patronage des Etudiants Etrangers, Palais de l'Universite, Place de Verdun. Grenoble, France.

Students under twenty-eight years of age who are enrolled for the Summer courses at Grenoble University can obtain reduced tickets (33 p.c.) from any country town to London and from London to Paris (valid also for the return journey) on application to M. Saurat, Office National des Universities, 3 Cromwell Gardens, London. S.W. 7.

For the journey from Paris to Grenoble and back, and for the enrolment certificate which should be sent as reference to M. Saurat, please write to the Comite de Patronage des Etudiants Etrangers at Grenoble.

"The University of Hamburg" Vacation Courses will be held from August 6th to September 1st. 1934. All information may be obtained from the Geschaftstelle der Hamburgischen Universitat, Edmund Siemers Allee, Hamburg 13, Germany. For those resident in Great Britain wishing for further information. it may be obtained from the National Union of Students. 3, Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1.

Practically every university in Germany is holding Vacation Courses during the summer of 1934. Advice in the selection of courses will gladly be given by the German Academic Exchange Service Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst) Berlin. C. 2 Schloss, Dr. Jur. Dr. phil. Adolp Morsbach.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY.

"The Eighth International Congress of Philosophy" will be held in Prague from September 2nd to 4th, 1934. For detailed information apply to Dr. EmRadl, Charles University. Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The Annual Conference of the "International Student Service" will be held this summer at Bouffemont, France, from July 27th to August 3rd. The main theme of the Conference will be "General Culture in the Machine Age". The final programme of the Conference will be drafted by the Assembly at a meeting at the end of March.

Madame A. Eldenschenk-Patin President of the Ligue des Meres et des Educatrices pour la Paix has issued the following appeal "on behalf of the eighty thousand mothers and women united in the International League of Mothers and Teachers of Peace":—

"Because we are Mothers, the children of the whole world are our children: we will protect them from hatred and slaughter.

Because we are women, our strength, whether we believe in God or not, is 'love' which confers on us the privilege to be bold. careless of diplomatic forms.

In our terrible anxiety, therefore, we make a fervent appeal to the religious leaders of all confessions, to the Pope, Bishops, Ministers, Rabbis, to the spiritual leaders of human groups of all races and philosophies. to all those who, having a Faith or an Ideal, serve the spirit

Without ignoring what they have already done to stir up public opinion, we cry to them from the edge of the abyss.

The world is in danger!

We, the Women, shall never understand that the international powers of death should intimidate the spiritual international powers of life.

We want to place our confidence in these spiritual powers; in one single impulse, in the name of all the joyous and carefree children, in the name of all the mothers who anxiously watch them growing. we beseech these spiritual powers-for they can and must do so—to set the example of a sacred union among themselves, and to struggle unceasingly to obtain from responsible governments that all weapons fall from all hands."

The appeal has been signed by the heads of various women's international societies.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES.

The 18th Plenary Congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies will take place in Folkstone in England from 18th May to the 24th. In the provisional agenda appears an important draft resolution on the subject of national minorities which runs:

Considering that the recognition of the obligation of States towards their racial, linguistic and religious minorities is essential to the peace of the world;

Considering, furthermore, that neither the minority treaties which have been in operation for nearly 15 years nor the resolution of 1922 concerning all States Members of the League of Nations have succeeded in affording effective protection to the Minorities concerned;

Considering the discussions which took place in the VIth Commission of the XVIth Assembly of the League of Nations and the fact that no action was taken thereon;

XVIIIth Plenary Congress—

Urges upon the Assembly to appoint a Committee whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon the fundamental principles and methods of application for ensuring an improvement in the treatment of Minorities.

FIRST LONDON THEATRE HOSTESS

Miss Glad Welcome, in private life, Miss Sparks, daughter of Sir Ashley and Lady Sparks, has started work at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, as the first Theatre Hostess in the history of the English Stage. It is her duty to receive and welcome theatre patrons and aid them in any way within her power, giving strangers and casual visitors to London directions how to get home and to their hotel. Photo shows:—Miss Glad Welcome giving advice to patrons at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

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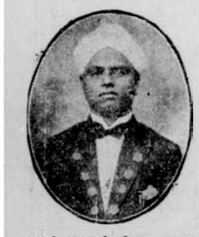

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

"Ideas Of Mahatma Gandhi"

"KHIYALAT-I-MAHATMA GANDHI": (An Urdu translation of the "Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi": By Mr. C. F. Andrews).

Recently there has been considerable demand for books in Urdu, which will tell the reader about the life and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. The "Talashe Haq," a translation of Gandhiji's autobiography ("My Experiments with Truth"), published by the National Muslim University of Delhi, acquainted the Urdu-reading public with the life of Gandhiji. The book under review, which is a translation of Mr. C. F. Andrew's book the "Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi" will help the reader much more in understanding the life and work of Gandhiji, as it deals at considerable length with the different phases of Gandhian philosophy. The two volumes covering nearly 550 pages of crown octavo size, tell the reader almost everything that he would like to know about Gandhiji's views on burning topics like Satyagraha, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Untouchability, Khaddar and Swadeshi and Non-violence. Although the book is primarily intended to discuss the ideas of Gandhiji on these subjects, it reads more like a narrative of his life and activities during the last quarter of a century. Thus it is not only the exposition of Gandhian philosophy. It also gives a fairly detailed review of the great movements carried on by Gandhiji and his compatriots in South Africa in the first quarter of the twentieth century and of their achievements nearer home during recent years.

The translation is simple and free from terms which although high-sounding are less intelligible to the ordinary reader. The translator has employed a clear style to convey the correct meaning of the writings of Gandhiji which frequently occur in these volumes.

The book is a useful addition to literature on current political problems in Urdu. It is dedicated to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A list of technical terms used in the book, helpful notes by the translator wherever necessary and a number of appendices at the end add to its usefulness. It is neatly printed and well got up and each volume is priced at Re. 1|4. The book can be had from the publisher Mr. Rifa't Yar Khan, Chawl No. 42, Worli, Bombay 18.

M. HARRIS.

The Sword Of Aurangzeb

(Continued from page 11)

able. This is doubtless due to the fact that the practice of militancy in the olden days was a retail rather than a wholesale business. A man was cheaply satisfied with reaping a single life at a single stroke in those times. New vistas of achievement in this interesting direction were not properly opened up to the Eastern World until some time after the invention of gunpowder; and though there are matchlocks here, by far the most interesting pieces in this fine collection belong to what may be described as the less sociable and more exclusive ways of killing.

In those days every man one killed was at least an individual; you paid your enemy the compliment of bestowing upon him your full and individual attention for the few strenuous moments which you spent in his company. Even a king had to concentrate his sole energies on dealing with the humblest foot-soldier who opposed him, and whom the result of the meeting might prove to be more than his equal.

I speak of course of the days when sword was matched against sword. The introduction of firearms destroyed this democracy of the battle-field, as the fate of Tippoo—"the Tiger of Mysore"—who perished in the taking of Seringapatam, well illustrates.

"Tippoo, seeing the enemy approaching, (writes Egerton) and his followers retreating, rallied them and made a stand near a narrow gateway, when, having with his matchlock and sword killed several of the enemy, he was attacked by an English soldier who attempted to detach his sword belt. The Sultan made a cut at him and wounded him on the knee, upon which the soldier shot him through the head."

STANDARDISED MURDER

Now-a-days however, kings do not come into the life of the pedestrian warrior, even to take it away; modern weapons have eliminated this equivocal point of contact. Moreover the superior and more scientific modern methods of killing invisible opponents by hundreds at a time are open to the objection that anything pushed to excess tends to become vulgar; the standardised murder of multitudes by automatic machinery has destroyed much of what James Grant chose to call "the Romance of War"; it is devoid of that selective element which has made the great fighting epics of the worlds, both eastern and western, permanently interesting.

Where, one asks, is the individual touch,—the taste which sets natural boundaries for all the arts, to be found in this wholesale age? Not only the individual, but all individualism is extinguished on the modern battle-field; and the clouds of conflict, which used to be illuminated by vivid flashes of individual brilliance, are replaced by the heavy pall of universal sameness which has added the depressing element of general mediocrity to an ordeal which was already terrible enough.

However, to return to the sequestered Armoury in which I write; here are Persian scimitars and Indian "tulwars" of such ingratiating and exquisite pattern, and shaped withal of such delicate materials, that one almost feels that, if anything 'could' make up for the irreparable loss of one's life, it would be the receiving of one's quietus through such elegant agents as these!

But "death," as Claudio observed, "is a fearful thing" for most people who have found themselves confronted by it; and there can scarcely be a more telling tribute to the all-powerful influence exerted by art over most human activities than that man should have striven to adorn the very tools which he invented to destroy others and "himself" with all the beauty which his skilful hand was capable of producing.

It would be hard to trace the appearance of the sword in the primitive world. Probably the bronze swords found by Schliemann in the Tombs of the Kings at Mycenae, and those in the Etruscan tombs, bring us as near as we can get to the origin of that symbol "par excellence" of military power and pomp; these primitive types are familar to everyone through Flaxman's illustrations of Homer. And in truth the Greek short, leaf-shaped sword, handsome though it looks in classical works of art, must have been a poor sort of stand-by for its hard-presesd owner,—a kind of cross between sword and dagger, in fact.

THE BADGE OF COURAGE

It is proper for all people of normal enthusiasms, however soft-hearted and humane they may be, to respect and admire the sword, the honest weapon of open single combat, and the time-honoured badge of courage; but of the dagger, the concealed ally of the stealthy assassin, the same thing cannot be said. Speaking generally, the less a sword resembles in type that crafty and treacherous weapon, the more it wins our good opinions, and to that extent one appreciates the main distinctions between the typical sword of the East, which is formed for the downright cutting blow, and the straight-edged cut-and-thrust weapon of the Western world.

"So long as Easterns adhere to to their rigid grasp of a small handle and sweeping cut delivered from the shoulder, the Persian scimitar or Indian "tulwar" will remain the natural weapon of the Eastern horseman," says an old authority. So there is nothing remarkable in the fact that the gallery which we are discussing should glitter with crescent blades whether tempered by the ancient armourers of Damascus or Khorasan, or from those forges of typically Indian steel, which "was of such surpassing value and excellence that in the days of yore a man who possessed a mirror or sword of 'ondanic' regarded it as he would some precious jewel."

(To Be Continued.)

BOOK NOTES

William Morris Centenary

The centenary of the birth of William Morris has brought out biographies by Paul Bloomfield and Montague Weekley, published by Barker and Duckworth respectively, as well as a volume of "Selected Prose and Poetry of William Morris" (Nonesuch Press) . . . . "Mary Queen of Scots, Daughter of Debate" (Lane), is a study written by Marjorie Bowen without partisanship or propagandist intention. . . . Lord Berners's "First Childhood" (Constable) is an unusual autobiography, as it covers the first ten years only of its author's life . . .

In "Modernismus" (Macmillan), Sir Reginald Blomfield, the distinguished architect, attacks some of the more extreme tendencies of contemporary art. . . . "The Modern English Prison" (Routledge), by L. W. Fox, is an authoritative account of the English penal methods of to-day.

* * * *

Eugene F. Saxton, editor for Harper & Brothers, who recently returned from a two months' visit in Europe, reports that M. Tomlinson is at work on a new book on the human and spiritual balance sheets of international warfare. Sheila Kaye-Smith is well along with a new novel to take up the later fortunes of the Alard family. Francis Brett Young and Aldous Huxley are both working on new novels, to be published probably in the Fall, and J. B. Priestley has finished a book which Mr. Saxton describes as a fantastic account of life and conditions in English provincial towns to-day. Ivor Brown's "I Commit to the Flames," a slashing attack on modern foibles in art and literature, is soon to appear on the Harper list. Julian Huxley is editing the vast and rich correspondence of his illustrious grandfather, Thomas Huxley, during the period of his most active scientific labours. The "Remihiscences" of Curtis Brown, the internationally know literary agent will deal, as one might expect, chiefly with books and authors.

JAINISM IN NORTH INDIA

"JAINISM IN NORTH INDIA," By Chimanlal J. Shah, M. A. Longmans Green and Co., London. Price £2. 2sh.

This book on "Jainism in North India" is copiously illustrated containing as it does 26 illustrations and two maps. The illustrations are taken from old manuscripts and reproduction is as happy as it is close. The frontispiece of twenty-third Tirthunkar is attractive and so also is the palm leaf manuscript reproduction of Kalpsutra facing page 5 which amply deserves perusal and shows to what extent the art of painting had developed in the tenth and eleventh centuries in India.

The Foreword has been written by Rev. Heras S. J. and clearly shows the limitations of the work and its historical method. The period taken by the writer covers nearly thirteen centuries and starts with 800 B.C. Copious authorities on most of the points dealing with matters, historical or otherwise, have been given in the foot-notes, and, in some cases, even original texts have been quoted.

The book starts with the period before Mahavira. After a short notice of this period chapter 2 starts with Mahavir and his times. The interesting part of the book is in later chapters dealing with various royal families and countries of the Southern India. The chapter dealing with Kharevele inscription is particularly instructive. The penultimate chapter takes up the Jain literature of the North dealing with the Digambar and Swetamber literary developments.

The most important part of the book is the best chapter dealing with Jain art in the North. The information regarding this subject has been collected after assiduous efforts and care. The only exception which can be taken is about the price, which, though not high in view of the matter given and the illustrations printed in the book, makes it out of the reach of the ordinary reader. As a general survey of the grandness of Jain literature of the North, and as a noteworthy collection of historical matters, the book may be recommended to every lover of Jain literature. The author deserves to be congratulated in the devotion with which he has carried out his task and it is hoped that the next edition of this valuable contribution to Jain literature will be made available to the average Indian reader also.

M. G. K.

Saghar Nizami, the well-known Urdu Poet.

SAGHAR NIZAMI

Z. A. B. writes:—

Mr. Saghar Nizami is a well-known poet of the Urdu language. He came to Bombay a month ago in connection with the annual "Moshaira" of "Bazm-e-Khayal," but his admirers requested him to prolong his stay. He, however, left for his native-place, Aligarh, on Monday last and on his way he will make a short stay at Surat at the special wish of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin.

Mr. Saghar is a young man and has had a chequered life. He edited "Paimana," a monthly Urdu magazine, from Agra for about two yeears. Before that he edited an Urdu weekly "Istiqlal" which was a Nationalist organ. For some time he was connected with the publication of a humorous paper "Aligarh Punch" which was a great success. A short collection of his poems was published last year under the name of "Subuhi" (a morning draught) and this year a collection of his stories some of which have already appeared in various magazines, has been published in a boo-from. It is entitled "Kahkashau" (the milky way).

During his stay in Bombay Mr. Saghar has carved out a name for himself. He has won applause from all and sundry, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Raja Partapgirji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Usman Sobani and a host of other persons. His songs entitled "Bhikarava," Pujaran," "Moahida," "Ai Jawano" and "Shahid" dealing with the martyrdom of Hazrat Husain, have made profound impression on the public of Bombay.

Mr. Saghar is a Nationalist in his outlook, regards Urdu (Hindustani) as the common heritage of the Hindus and the Musalmans and does not attach much importance to the question of script.

Books Received

STUDENTS HANDBOOK OF PRACTICAL PARSING: By R. C. Asthana, Allahabad. Price Rs. 1|4.

NOTES ON TALES OF LONG AGO: By J.N. Sen, Allahabad. Price Rs. 1|8.

NOTES ON MR. C. R. SHAH'S SELECTION FROM ENGLISH POETRY: By J.N. Sen, Allahabad. Price Rs. 1|4.

NOTES ON MR. C.R. SHAH'S SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH PROSE: By J.N. Sen, Allahabad. Price Rs. 1|8.

PRASUTI (Guj.): By Dr. R. G. Bhatt, Palitana. Price Rs. 2.

JAM, THE GREAT: By M. H. Shah, Nadiad.

WHY SILVER?: By Sir M. De P. Webb, Karachi. Price As. 4.

HUXLEY: By E.W. MacBridge (Gerald Duckworth, London). Price 2|.

CHARLES LAMB: By Orlo Williams (Gerald Duckworth, London). Price 2|.

PREVENTION OF FRAGMENTATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS IN THE BARODA STATE: (Sahayak Sahakari Mandal, Baroda). Price Rs. 2.

MUDHOL SANSTHANCHYA GHORPADE GHARANACHYA ITIHAS (Mar.): By D.V. Apte, (Arya Bhushan Press, Poona). Price Rs. 5.

MANDALATIL NANI (Mar.): By G.H. Khare (Bharat Itehas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona). Price Re. 1.

THE RAPE OF THE PRESS

"It is Cabbages and Peas that will save civilization."—Sayings of the Week.

Prelude:

Hail! bloated Bathos, who with printer's ink
Sprinkleth a nation in sweet sabbath drink:
Hail! tenuous Tripe, whose daily, leprous ooze
Dribbles behind the Douglasian views:
Open thy portals, and admit one more
To tup your sister, England's cheapest whore!
Thrice hail! crude Belchers, vulgar nymphs of Fleet,
Angels of Ordure, Slime and Vice discreet!
Light your cathedral, and the altars spray
With odours from the dungheap of our day,
Hang high your banners! "Whose Anna In the Tights?"
And "Glory be to God for Brothel Fights."
"Give us this day our Dividend," and "Keep
A Chastening Eye upon the Daily Cheap."
Loud peal the organ, with Advertisement
Pumping hot air into the firmament;
Let the sweet tremolo of Mr——
Entice the nation to his gilded cage;
Hymned Sardines, Salmon and Society
Bemuse the mob with bellowed majesty,
And Politics, the puny squeezed out wench,
Nuzzle her nose, as always, in the stench!
Room for the Lord! Not Christ but . . .
Stands at attention to the latest crook,
Holding a cheque, and begging for the truth
To serve up hot for England's starving youth;
While ghost reporters in a screaming hoard
Extract confession from a dying bawd!
Clang wide the gates! Let all the world pour in,
Gather the pennies and the rape begin!
Let children first behold the phallic fun—
Nurtured in mud they will not blush and run:
Slavered in Uncle slime, the primal urge
Should light their souls, their bunk-blown bodies purge!
Next England's Lovers, Douglas's Ideal,
Spew their reactions for a Fleet Street meal,
And Sunday's Saint, with reverent eyes half shut,
Crawls to the altar to invoke St. Smut,
Whilst Christ, his apostle, swings
The incense from his Sabbath vapourings.

W. A. RATHKEY.

—("Review of Reviews.")
Bedford Park, W. 4.

THE HINDUSTAN REVIEW

The Manager of the "Hindustan Review" writes:—

From July next, it is proposed to re-convert the "Hindustan Review", into a monthly, as it was used to be till some time back. Arrangements have been made witt the "United Press" Ltd., of Patna to bring out the new series of the "Review". The editorial policy and control will continue, as heretofore, in the hands of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, it is hoped that the proposed re-organisation of the "Hindustan Review", with its high literary and political tradition, will appeal not only to its numerous old readers, but also to a large circle of new readers both in India and abroad. The "Hindustan Review" has always had the privilege of securing the appreciation of a large reading public since 1900, when it was started by Mr. Sinha, who is still its editor and proprietor; and in its new form it looks forward to continue to serve public interests as faithfully as in the past.

Prof Radhakrishnan's Book

A review of a book written by Prof. Radhakrishnan, was published in the "Sunday Chronicle" the other day, the title of which was given as "EAST AND WEST IN PHILOSOPHY": Price 4|6d., published by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd.

The correct title of Prof. Radhakrishnan's new book is "EAST AND WEST IN RELIGION."

Maratha Power In India

"THE MAIN CURRENTS OF MARATHA HISTORY: By G. S. Sardesai. Rs. 2. 1933.

This book contains the lectures delivered by the author in the Patna University in 1926. The first edition, which was then published is now greatly enlarged partly rewritten and brought uptodate. Since that date a great amount of research work has been done in Maratha History by various scholars. The author got ample opportunity to go through the records of the Peshwa Daftar, selections from which are now being published by the Government of Bombay under his guidance. New material of very great value has thus been brought to light. The author has fully used that and other material published in various journals and books in re-writing this book. His conclusions are embodied in it and they are very valuable in understanding the aims and achievements of the Marathas, the characters and constitutions of their leaders and the downfall and decay of their empire. This book gives in a short compass in English the character and lessons of Maratha History and the part it played and failed to play in the history of India. After Ranade's "Rise of the Maratha Power," this is the only important book in English which gives an authoritative and historical treatment of the whole Maratha history in its main currents. It is based on contemporary and genuine historical material and presented in an unbiassed way. A general reader can easily understand with its help broad movements of the Maratha history. The author has tried his best to interpret the history of the Marathas to the general reader in a lucid and simple way. We welcome its publication.

S.V.P.

Business Conditions In India

We have received the first number of the "Monthly Survey of Business conditions in India," September to December 1933, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India. The survey made by the Statistical Research Branch is divided into two parts, the first giving general statistical data dealing with production, trade and financial conditions and the second consists of separate notes dealing with various economic activities of the country. This publication will be useful to businessmen and industrialists in studying the situation of each trade or industry from a statistical as well as economic point of view. Comparative changes in production ano distribution as well as supply and consumption will help traders to find out departures from normal activities and assist them in ascertaining prospective situation. The information about the cotton mill industry will be found hepful, but it needs further improvement in statistics. This section gives figures of production for the month and prices together with imports and exports as well as dispatches by rails but an intelligent dealer will demand information about monthly deliveries from mills, unfulnilled orders on hand with the mills and stocks of unsold goods. The section dealing with raw cotton situation contains an instructive table of comparative prices of middling American cotton and Fine Broach cotton showing percentage changes in parities every week. It will be useful to add one more table showing values of various descriptions of Indian cottons Tables and information regarding jute, iron and steel, sugar, tea and coal will be found useful. A publication of the type will not be complete without graphs relating to reail and wholesale trade, floating Government debt, money rates, Bank and Treasury Bills rates, Indian securities, gold and commodity prices as well as foreign exchanges, Yen, Dollar and Sterling and gross receipts of railways.

In these days of daily changes in the international economic situation a monthly survey showing changes in inland and foreign trade of India having direct reflection on the economic life of the country will be welcomed.

ROUND THE WORLD!

What magic lies in these words, summoning to mind all that you have read or heard of distant lands—The exquisite beauty of Japan! The lure of Honolulu. The wonders of America! The glamour and lyric beauty of the ancient cities of Europe!

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Young Bengal And Bombay—Unknown To The Eminent Old—Profitable Prejudices — Priestcraft And Puja—"Intellectual Stagnation"—Progressive Architects — Khadi Exhibition — Offers Opportunities—Prospective And Retrospective—Importance Of Indian Designs, Colours, Patterns — The Indian Home—Of To-morrow.

Art Notes ·····And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The aspirations of the young, the daily problems of the young, remain unknown to the eminently old. They are betrayed by those who consider it their unquestionable privilege to preach but do not care even to think of their duty to understand and actively help the young minds that are forced to confront problems whose magnitude can be measured by no precedent, whose solution cannot be accomplished by any orthodox historic recipe.

A NATIONAL MALADY

The profitable, safe, prejudices of the old and the priestcraft and "puja" which accompany them is not peculiar to one province, Bengal or Bombay. The disease, if one could so describe it, is common and almost chronic.

Mr. Phillip Steegman has, by his speech at a recent Calcutta Rotary meeting, aroused the wrath of the self-righteous eminent.

THE YOUNG AROUSED

But he has also provided the opportunity to Young Bengal to express its mind to formulate its problems and daily difficulties. Mr Steegman has been, it would appear, responsible for a very unconventional outlook and still more unconventional conclusions about art and conditions of art in India.

DISGRACE TO ART

He is said to have declared that "most of the buildings in the city of Calcutta are a disgrace to real art" and that "the creative spirit was entirely lacking in Indian art to-day." The eminently old seem to be too proud to fight, defend, explain or justify. But the young with characteristic candour have responded to the outspoken Rotary speech of Mr. Steegman.

ARTISTS SPEAK CANDIDLY

Four of the younger artists Syts. Sudhansu Chaudhury, D. K. Burman, K. Roy and A. P. Banerjee, have issued a statement to the press in which they maintain that "if to-day the artistic impulse of the people is dormant, it is because of the stagnation of the intellect, and for that state of affairs not the artists but the society in general and the educational centres in particular should be held responsible." They add that "scholars and even artists who are to use a common phrase 'spent up force' are asked to kindle creative spirit in young minds. There may be exceptions but generally the experiment is proving failure everywhere."

OBSOLETE ATTITUDE

Attempts which might have been, they observe, "justified when the Bengal school of art came into existence, are being made even now by stating that a particular school of art represents Indian art while another is foreign dressed in Indian textile."

"LEADERS" DO NOT LEAD

Art which should be, they insist rightly, universal in appeal is tending, as they have found towards "provincialism." "The blame lies not with the artists," they conclude, "but with the leaders of the people, with their mode of living with their taste and ideas" and, if I might add, their personal ambitions. The remedy is with the younger artists. The future belongs to them. Let none of them stoop to benefit by the provincial prejudices which their "leaders" exploit. Let the young combine against the eminently old who find it profitable pleasant, safe, to exploit provincialism.

THE OLD PUJARIS BOOKWORMS

As to the exponents of art and culture who write books out of books mostly manufactured in the "Oriental" cliques of the West, who ignore inconvenient art realities, who remain indifferent to the daily problems of the creative artists, let them treat that class mercilessly, let them stir their placid self-righteousness effectively. The time is past when priestcraft can flourish on credulous orthodoxy when "puja" substitutes reason. The cults and creeds of personal "puja" are dead relics of an age that will not return.

FIGHT PROVINCIALISM

It is for the young in Bengal and Bombay, in the Punjab and Madras to fight with courage and determination against provincialism. Lest they made the mistake

EMPTY DISAPPROVALS

They will obtain little or no active assistance from the eminently old. The utmost they can expect from them is lifty but academic and empty disapprovals. They will neither face nor fight provincialism. They have failed to do so in other regions of national life. They will fail to do so in art, education and culture. Their values of national life are not based on realities. To indicate what young Bengal is thinking, I shall cite a letter from Syt. C. C. Roy, published recently in the "Statesman":—

The country, like the many members of the Rotary club, must be quite upset by the outspoken criticism of Mr. P. Steegman. It would wound their vanity to subscribe to the dictum of the speaker: "the creative spirit was entirely lacking in Indian Art today" But vanity is not congenial to artistic creation, if truth and the representation of truth is the function of that creation. So far as the report published in the "Statesman" would go to show, the critics of the critic could but repeat the name of Rabindranath and point to Bolepur, to answer the latter's disappointment at not finding India "a happy land of artists, sculptors, musicians and poets scattered over the land," and what a feeble and unconvincing answer it was. For, "one Swallow does not make Spring" would have been the final retort, and whatever Bolepur may be, it is in no sense of the term an epitome of Bengal, far less of India.

REVIVALISM IS NOT CIEATION

There is a certain amount of revivalism in art and revivalism is not creation; it is at best an attempt to pick up the threads of contact with the past and feeble and meaningless imitations of Ajanta and Ellora are the result.

COPY BUT NOT RE-CREATE

One day while standing in front of the superb statues of the Buddha gathered in the Indian Museum from Sanchi, the late Superintendent of the Archaeological section said to us "Can there be any meaning in any attempt to revive that art? The Buddha as depicted there is the embodiment of Buddhism and unless you can revive the spirit that inspired those noble images you cannot create those images over again. You can copy them but you cannot re-create them.

The same remark applies to the attempts at revival of old Indian architecture. Architecture as much as poetry or any other art is an expression of life; that life has undergone inscrutable changes. You can build houses after the old pattern but they will at best be curiosities but not expressions of life as we live to-day, and deviating from the realities of existence of to-day they will only display at best a kind of cleverness but not art whose basis is self-expression.

INDIA WAS NOT THERE

I visited all the four art exhibitions in Calcutta last season and what disappointed me was that I did not find India there, however clever the improvements in technique and faithful the reproductions of India of bygone days may have been, in colour or line, clay or bronze.

The creative spirit is lacking but the creative spirit presupposes sympathy with what is and a realization of what should be. This sympathy and this realization which is fundamental of all creative effort is lacking everywhere.

YOUNG BENGAL AND BOMBAY

This is how young Bengal thinks this is exactly what young Bombay and, very likely young Punjab and Madras are thinking. That is where they can combine and break down provincialism and break down with it the orthodoxy, priestcraft and personal "puja" that have destroyed the universal elements of beauty inherent in the artistic heritage of India and vitally necessary for its secure future.

PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTS PIONEER ENTERPRISE

I welcome the journal of the "Indian Institute of Architects" with legitimate pride. I do so not as a matter merely of sentiment. For years I have been associated directly and indirectly, with what now emerges, finally, as the Indian Institute of Architects. Its "Year Book" has now become, luckily, a quarterly journal. I have shared the editorial responsibilities of the "Year Book" and I have worked to help similarly educative activities of the architects who started their career with "school boy debates" and with an association scorned by superior professionals as a "students" association. I know, therefore, what it is to feel strong enough to say those days are gone. Young Indian architects can stand on their own, have determined to stand on their own.

NO MORE VICTIMIZATION

I must congratulate the Institute not less for the beautiful "format" of the journal than for its informative and sober-toned contents. Architects in India and particularly in Bombay will no longer be victimised, let us hope, by the popular orators who are eager to preach and never free and open to think, understand and assist. Let us hope we shall have, with the assistance of the journal, achitects who will assert their irrefutable claims. Their case, hitherto, has gone by default. I must reserve further comments for a future occasion. I write this only to congratulate the Institute.

KHADI EXHIBITION OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES

Is the All-India Khadi Exhibition, at "Vanita Vishram" worth a visit? To those accustomed to purchase from the foreign shops and stores the answer, like the question, would be wasted. They have their pre-determined ideas about Khaddar and Swadeshi Exhibitions. Fortunately, they do not constitute the entire community. To the man or woman accustomed to buy Khaddar occasionally the answer is necessary. And, to the man or woman purchasing Khaddar habitually the answer may be different but equally essential.

FULL RANGE OF VARIETIES

The Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram is worth a visit for its full range of Khadi manufacture. The person who uses Khadi habitually will find varieties in Khaddar articles, designs, texture and colour he, or she, would not easily find in one place in any store or shop. For, this is an All-India enterprise. The person who is, occasionally, tempted to purchase Khaddar will find there many tempting objects if he, or she, tries it. For, there are in the exhibition articles whose beauty is inherent in the Khaddar weave and texture. It cannot be replaced or reproduced in any other cloth or material.

THE INTERESTED VISITOR AND PURCHASER

For the curious visitor who is not a purchaser, the lay out of the exhibition and particularly the decorative interiors of Indian homes displayed along the bamboo-lined verandah may be of more than casual interest. Surely, the homes of tomorrow will not be like the homes of yesterday even in India. And, it is only natural national industry and economy, art and culture should find its auspicious expression in the home. I have answered the question to my friends the visitor and the purchaser.

BROAD-BASED AND PERMANENT

I have now to formulate another. I address it to my friends the organisers of the Exhibition. Do they or do they not agree with me that the obviously transparent aim and object of the exhibition is to recruit the purchasers in the maximum number of visitors? If they do, why should they leave those accustomed to purchase from foreign shops and stores severely alone? They may not constitute the entire community. But they are part of it. Moreover, why do they leave the man or woman who buys Khaddar occasionally to chance? Why should he, or she, try randomly?

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

Could not the organisers help them systematically? Their requirements are obviously not the requirements of those who wear Khaddar habitually. But why neglect them? If Khaddar had once an international appeal why should it not be so worked as to be once again restored its international prestige? We must get the entire community to these exhibitions.

VISITOR IS PURCHASER

These must be planned, designed, arranged to secure the maximum number of visitors. Every visitor is prospective purchaser. But he must be tempted to visit, tempted irresistibly by well-planned exhibitions.

PERSIAN MURALS FOR NEW YORK HOTEL

Mme. Lillian Palmedo is shown working on the mural decorations she has painted for the new Persian Room at Hotel Plaza dedicated for the benefit of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. The paintings from Persia, Java and India reproduced on this page indicate the increasing popularity of the beauty of the patterned line inspired by the artistic heritage of Asia.

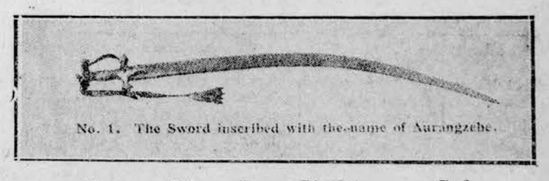
RAJPUT MURAL IN AMERICAN HOME

Mrs. Handley has here shown with characteristic facility her skill in adapting the Eastern line to new purposes.

THE SWORD OF AURANGZEB

Arms And Art

THE SWORD AND THE SAGA



No. 1. The Sword inscribed with the name of Aurangzebe.

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art, Bombay, has, in his article published in the current number of the "Islamic Culture", handled a difficult and unconventional subject. He has succeeded. His descriptive powers have obtained attention for the subject which otherwise it would seldom receive. His contributions to the "Islamic Culture" are a feature which, like many other similarly distinguishing features of the Hyderabad journal, has won the support of those non-Muslims and Muslims alike, who study cultural Asia from a point of view that transcends the circumscribed horizon of set sects and creeds. The article entitled "The Sword of Aurangzeb" is, therefore, reproduced below. Incidentally, it may be taken as indicative of the art regions which lie unexplored in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

There is a gallery in a certain Indian Museum which displays a vast variety of oriental weapons. The ceiling of this room is very high in proportion to its area; a pointed arch serves for an entrance; the walls of plain grey stone, are broken by a vast window which occupies the whole of the external wall of the gallery. This room, which is really an enclosed verandah, is known as the Armoury. It contains more than four hundred separate exhibits—all tending to exemplify the fact that Man's powers of creation which have been displayed in such multifarious fields, have nowhere flourished more luxuriantly than in the designing of instruments for the destruction of his own species.

Looking round upon the crowded stands of arms which cover the walls, or are enclosed in lofty show-cases in this gallery, it seems that a goodly portion of the world's arts and crafts must here be represented; one is astonished, on glancing over this compendious collection, at all this tangible evidence of humanity's proficiency in the art of self-extinction; and still the place charms one, because these cutting and stabbing tools of the past are so eminently present-

(Continued on page 10).

ASIA IN AMERICA

Mrs. H. Handley, from America, is touring India for the sec ond time. She was here nearly nine years ago. During her present visit she had better opportunities than she had last time. That is, at least, partly the explanation of her enthusiastic response to Ajanta. In the mural painting, reproduced above, decorating an American interior she has, obviously, shown the possibilities of line inspired by the Javanese dance.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I don't know what to give my wife for her birthday."

"Why not ask her?"

"Hush—I can't afford that."

* * * *

"Yes,' said the enthusiastic motorist, "she'll do eight-five."

"Per hour, per gallon, or perhaps?" inquired the wag.

* * * *

"How is Brown's business getting on? Flourishing?"

"No; I'm afraid that the only thing flourishing about the business is Brown's signature."

* * * *

Old Lady: "My poor man, I suppose you have had many trials in your life?"

Tramp: "Yes, ma'am, but only one conviction.

* * * *

Speed Fiend (as he slowed down a bit): Gosh! Don't you feel glad you're alive!

Timid Passenger: Glad isn't the word—I'm amazed.

* * * *

Husband: "It is a strange thing, but true, that the biggest fools have the most beautiful wives."

Wife: "What a flatterer you are, darling!"

* * * *

MacAllister: "MacTavish, I've just heard that your wife has run away with the chauffeur."

MacTavish: "Ah, weel it doesna matter. He was going at the end of the week anyway."

* * * *

"Write what you know about the depression we hear so much about," ordered the teacher.

"The depression," wrote little Jimmy, "is a period in which we go without things our parents never had."

* * * *

Teacher: "Now, Bobby, describe an incident from the Battle of Hastings."

Bobby: "William the Conqueror ordered his archers to shoot their arrows at the thickest part of the enemy and they shot them up in the air, so that they fell on the heads of the English."

* * * *

Mrs. Brown had occasion to reprimand her colored cook rather sharply. The victim looked daggers but said nothing until she reached the kitchen, when her voice could be heard in shrill vituperation. So loud became the clamour and so vindictive the exclamations that her mistress hurried downstairs.

"Why Liza," she began in amazement, "who on earth are you talking to?"

"Ah ain't talkin' to nobody," was the reply, "but ah don't keer who in this house heah's me."

During a political campaign in a small Western town a publicity man hailed a candidate and said: "James there's a paper in this town says you're illiterate."

"Illiterate!" bellowed the politician. "I ain't. I was the second child in the family."

* * * *

The professor, returning home late, thought he heard someone under the bed.

"Who's there?" he called out.

"No one," replied the burglar.

"Funny!" said the professor. "I could have sworn I heard someone. Good-night!"

* * * *

Beginner (who had never fished before)—O, I've got a bite. Now what do I do?

Fisherman—Reel in your line.

Beginner—I've done that. The fish is tight against the end of the pole. Now what do I do?

Fisherman (disgusted)—Climb up the rod and stab it!

* * * *

"What are the rates for your rooms, Mr. Manager?"

"Fifteen dollars on the first floor, ten on the second, eight-fifty on the third, and five on the fourth."

"Thanks, and sorry to trouble you unnecessarily, but your hotel isn't high enough for me."

* * * *

The corporal, standing with the instructor had the men marching away from him. The squad had gone some distance, and it appeared that the corporal did not know how to give the command to "about turn." At last, when the men were about 100 yards away, a voice from the crowd yelled out: "For 'eaven's sake say somefink, mate, even if it's only 'Goodbye.'"

* * * *

A school teacher asked her class in what part of the world the most ignorant people were to be found. A small boy volunteered quickly. "In London, England."

The teacher was amazed and questioned the lad as to where he had obtained such information.

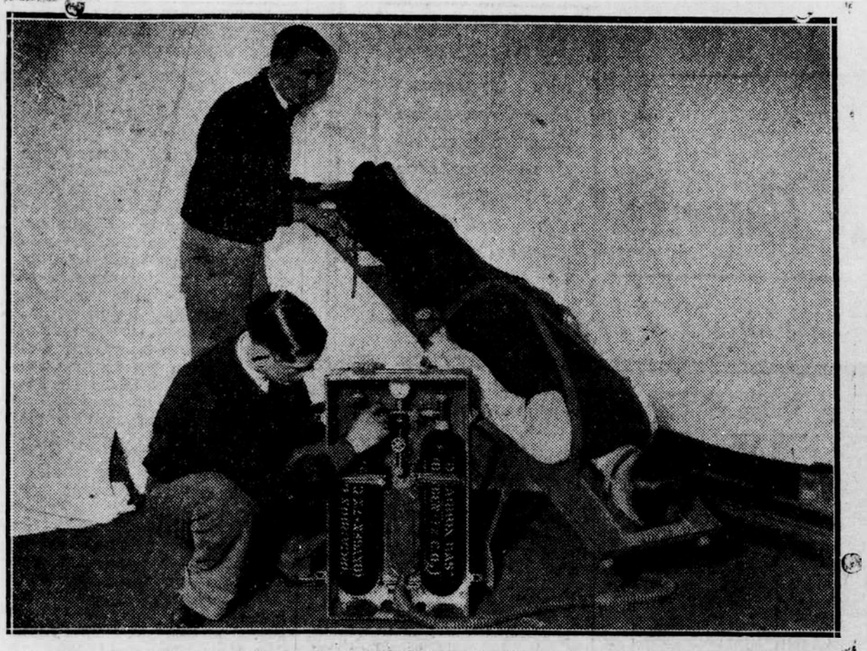
"Well," he replied, "the geography says that's where the population is most dense."

* * * *

A lecturer in Aberdeen told a reporter at one of his meetings that he had a few more engagements in the City and not to publish anything of the lecture, as it might spoil the attendance at the others.

Next day he was horrified to read in the papers: "Mr. Brown delivered an excellent lecture in the Church Hall. He told some very good stories, but, unfortunately, they cannot be printed."

THE APPARATUS THAT ROCKS DEAD TO LIFE



Persons apparently drowned can be "rocked" back to life by the use of a marvellous new apparatus which will soon be installed in hospitals and rescue stations all over Britain. It can be used in all cases of suspended animation. A mechanical see-saw, consisting of a rectangular light metal frame, the length of a tall man's body, is balanced delicately on a pyramidal frame. The patient is held in position and rocked by the recuers until four straps are adjusted. The see-saw process then continues until the "dead" patient recovers consciousness. Ten to fifteen of these see-saw motions a minute induce an exact imitation of natural breathing.

Photo shows:—The new apparatus being tested at Siebe Gorman's submarine engineering premises in London.

A man received an indecipherable prescription from his doctor. After it had been made up for him by the chemist it was returned to him and he used it for two years as a pass on the railway, gained admission to dances, cinemas, and theatres, while, in the evenings, his daughter used to practise it on the piano.

* * * *

The two village gossips were exchanging the latest news.

"And those Richleys," said Mrs. Jones. "He says very bitter things about his two good-for-nothing sons but his wife is always making excuses for them."

Mrs. Hayes nodded.

"Yes," she smiled, "she may make the excuses, but he has to make the allowances."

* * * *

"Yes, sir." said the man with the frayed collar, "that land is now worth 100 dols. a foot, and only a year ago I could have bought it for a mere song."

"But you couldn't sing?" chuckled the funny man.

The man with the frayed collar eyed him distantly, and replied in quick, cutting tones: "I could sing, but I couldn't get the right notes."

* * * *

She stopped to gaze in at the window of the big clothier's shop and her eyes caught sight of a high-priced fur coat.

"Darling, that reminds me, she said to her husband. "I'll be needing a new fur soon."

"What!" he cried. "But I only bought you that fur you're wearing two seasons ago."

"Yes, dear," she replied soothingly; "but you must rember that the fox wore it three seasons first."

* * * *

He had persisted in calling on her even though she had warned him of her father's decided opposition to boy friends. But the young man was getting desperate, and on this particular evening when he called he had all his plans cut and dried for an elopement.

Suddenly the door opened and the room was flooded with light. The young couple turned and faced a glowering parent.

"Who are you?" he asked the young man through clenched teeth.

The latter gulped and turned pale.

"I'm her brother," he blurted out at last.

* * * *

One of the big advertising agencies was having its first consultation with officials of its latest client—a distillery combine. Two hours passed by in which questions were asked and answers given. Shuffling feet and nervous coughs beteokened that the conference was sagging, when one of the distillery men suddenly brightened everybody by reaching into a bulging attache-case and pulling out a bottle.

"Have any of you men sampled our products?" he asked. "I think you should. This is our best Bourbon." Fourteen pairs of eyes sparkled. "Has anyone a corkscrew?"

Six corkscrews were pulled out of pockets. The distillery man selected one, removed the cork from the bottle, and then, pausing before the outstretched hands, said: "The proper way to sample liquor is to wet your finger with a couple of drops, then place the finger on the underside of the tongue."

Pepper entered the restaurant, seated himself at a table, and picked up the bill of fare.

"What would you like?" inquired the waiter.

"Egg," barked Pepper, "boiled; but not too soft and not too hard."

"Very good sir." said the waiter. "Anything else?"

"Toast," went on the diner, "thin, not too hard, but well browned."

"Any special design on the egg-cup?" said the waiter desperately.

* * * *

The commercial traveller entered a provincial restaurant and ordered soup for the first course of his meal.

After testing a spoonful he paused and recalled the waitress.

"What is wrong with this soup?" he said. "It appears to be nothing but water."

"That is what the chef calls young chicken soup," the girl replied.

"Young chicken soup?" echoed the traveller. "Never heard of it. What does he mean?"

"That was the water the eggs were boiled in," she exclaimed.

* * * *

A Barrister, a godly man, felt that he had received a "call" to the church, and trained for and subsequently entered the ministry.

In due course he was appointed to a church, and meeting one of his parishioners one day, was questioned about his past experiences. When the minister told him he was once a barrister-at-law, with an income of £3,000 a year, the man asked, "An' what do you get here?"

"Three hundred pounds," was the reply.

"Ah, I thocht so," concluded his friend. "Onything raither than work!"

(Continued from Col. 7.)

our friend Patel one hundred and eighty pounds who was our contemporary in the third standard years ago and who is now in the fourth have become lasting impressions of the school like the picture of Henry VIII or better of Henry VII who was given an additional blue beard by our friend Arjani in a mischievous idle mood. We associate the school with Haidar Ali of Marsden's History that propaganda pamphlet of British Rule and a picture of English village life dubbed "Unwilling to School", and of course Mr. D.——of the V Standard with his snuff box, and a cane that we associated with Maria Edgeworth and Mr. D.—— of the VI Standard with the red cap and a cane that we associated with gentle Goldsmith and his Deserted Village, and of course the mighty Mr. M——who brought his Port Trust Shares in the class to explain and exemplify sums of Profit and Loss. One is almost sorry that they have gone out of our life as we have passed through the classic trial of the Matriculation Examination. The doors of school life are shut against us and we are strangers in this vast beehive of new fresh faces our old school.

The Principal on whom we have conferred an obligation by passing from his school performs the last duty of congratulating us and with his hand-shake the curtain falls on a great and beautiful episode of our mundane existence. Not "unwilling to school" but "unwilling from school" we enter into the vast drama of this existence to be a scholar or a lover or a merchant or judge till sans teeth, sans eyes we get into our second childishness and get out of it all stuttering some last word like the first that we learnt in the alphabet class.

Out of the eighteen thousand students at least six or seven thousand who have appeared this year in the Matric will have the rich experience of terminating their school life. Whatever their problematic future they must thank God for their school life, and the dear comrades from whom they have parted. For seven years or more they have been together, they have gone through thousands of periods of mischief, labour, tears, sharing joys and sorrows in the class room and the cricket fields. From class to class they grew together fighting learning adding height and weight together and now in a few days the results will scatter them in different directions.

In this unfortunate land where to think is to suffer, where happiness is a dear commodity where mental peace is denied one is almost sorry that the Matric Results will close a happy period of so many successful students; which of course does not mean that we do not with them to pass the examination—on the contrary—as we said above passing matriculation is one of the great moments of our life but it closes an spoon in our uneventful and limited existence in a country with a few opportunities for a man to become happy.

Where in after life in this great prison house, where to be free is to be in jail, can we ever experience the joy that was in our hearts on Saturday mornings, or on the eve of vacations or during the week when we stood first in the class or the day we were promoted into the higher standard.

Where can we get such bonhomie, such childlike faith in fellowmen as we had in our teachers and such morning sun as on the day they took us for a pleasure trip? As the Moslem has faith in his Koran or Israel in Jehovah so the child has faith in his school. Doubt, healthy or unhealthy does not mar his faith. God's cosmic time is divided by his periods and his time-table, and lifes' sunny story is told by standards and terms and vacations. He grows like the flower. He is the Field and God is the knower of the Field. In the grip of destiny and curriculum and texts made in other lands our children grow and get through the examinations very little prepared for their own and their unfortunate country's future.

The Matriculate

"TEHMTEN"

One of the happy moments of ones life is when one passes the Matriculation Examination. It is a supreme joy though not unalloyed. It is the final justification of school life, it is the climax of our efforts from the days of the First Preparatory when we first learned those varied geometrical absurdities called the "Alphabets" with their illogical permutations and combinations called words, in those sunny days of childhood when we first learnt to make sense and speech out of those quaint heroglyphics A. B. C. into RAT, MAT and CAT, mystical mantras which first came out of our lips like a miracle, a miracle of sound and sense, of a cat lying on a mat which killed the rat in our father's garden. Those intimations of immortality and of childhood's days have their final consummation in the glorious moment when we hear of our success in the Matriculation Examination.

That achievement ends up and closes with a divine click our school life, that joyous happy sweet existence, which atonce becomes a dream and a past, as soon as the Gods who made us Matriculates have announced the results. In that joyous moment something snaps, Years of warm lunch intervals and summer vacations and the smell of new books and morning schools and the hectic days of shield finals and the welcome ring of the final bell when the day's work is done, all these seem to fade away into an irrevocable past. All the teachers who worked for us including the Principal become like our old discarded text-books unimportant and small, stepping stones to life's great portal the Matriculation Examination.

A visit to the school a few days after the Matriculation result reveals the difference. The school has become to us a Museum, a chapter done with, learn by rote, almost forgotten. Eight years of "work" and the old pictures which looked down upon us in our dreamy moods and the carved desks with the names Daruvala R. T. or Sanjana B. R. or Merchant M. B. that we used to stare at while doing our Arithmetic belong now to the past, that part of our time line whose conces and shadows only remain with us

Every step of the school ladder, every nook and corner and rafter, every table and the knob of the teacher's desk have associations and memories of joy and pain of success and failure of lessons half-learnt, of grammar undone and the dreary afternoons with their French Irregular verbs, and the quaint French Teacher who addressed the whole class in second person singular. Which pupil in the world does not remember the oddities of his teachers, from those contemptible hacks of the elementary classes which we look down upon from the glorious eminence of the Seventh Standard, to the mannerisms of the great men who taught us in the Matric Class. We go up the dear stair case to the Principals' room in a different way. Are we not matriculates? We belong to the wide world beyond, and the Principal and all the staff including the peon who bullied you till the other day and who is now waiting to be lipped seem to be dissolving shadows. The peon the next important man after the Principal looks humble and sweet. Though the old school is still noisy and there is activity enough in all the classes, but it seems as if we are out of it, as if the story of our school life is told and God has written "Finis" underneath.

There is the holiday list, a thing of joy still hanging on the notice-board, but it leaves us cold. The confirmed back-benchers and sportsmen and veterans of the school who till the other day looked down upon us seem different, they grip and congratulate with strong rough hands, muscled heroes of our school-days who gave us lyric joys with their sporting feats. To-day when we meet them on our way to the Principals' room, with our success-palpitating in our heart and written on our forehead they seem to be knights of forgotten days. something looked with your past. Dara who sold you "sherbet" on warm afternoons and Bhat who gave you "purris" during ravenous hungry noons and

(Continued in Col. 5.)

"Why be a wreck"

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Govt. Industrial Surveyor's Office, Delhi, Feb. 16, 1934.

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MARGO SOAP.

(Sd.) .....
Govt. Industrial Surveyor,
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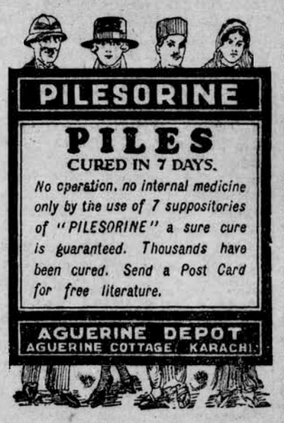
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Yoga In Western Universities

Western Students Of Ancient India

By Swami Kuvalyanand

Swami Kuvalyanand's article is only one of the many reminders of the cultural regions which universities in India, as a painful contrast to the universities in the West, have left unexplored. We have, it would appear, still to cultivate the spirit of research in science, art and culture, that is so distinguishing a feature of the western universities.

It is now upwards of three centuries that the Western scholars have been taking interest in the study of ancient India. Some of them felt so much attracted by this study that they spent their whole life in exploring the depths of ancient Indian civilization. It must be, however, remembered that the interest of these scholars has all along been merely academic. No antiquarian has ever thought that the positive sciences of the ancient Indians have any practical contribution to make to the development of modern civilization. Hence we see that the oriental scholars of the West have studied and are studying ancient Indian works on chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, medicine and Yoga from the linguistic point of view and never from the point of view of a practical scientist.

It is often asserted that the philosophical thought of ancient India has been profoundly impressing the modern thinkers of the West. There is, indeed, much truth in this assertion. But here again it will be seen that this influence is all on the academic and speculative side and almost nothing on the practical side of Western life. Western mind to-day is being moulded in the laboratories. It is the scientist who is the real teacher in the West. Philosophies have most certainly a place in the Western universities, but that place is one of intellectual gymnastics. Philosophies are very good pastimes for the Western mind. So far as the hard realities of a practical life are concerned, every tissue of a Westerner vibrates with forces liberated from the laboratories. Those who know how profoundly the Western philosophy is being influenced by the scientist to-day, will have little hesitation in accepting what has been stated above.

The extremely valuable work done in the West by Swami Vivekananda, Swami Rama Teertha, and many other lesser Swamis that visited Europe and America after them, deserves India's gratitude. It is, however, to be noted that the influence of these great Swamis has been felt only outside the universities. No Western university seems to have taken any serious notice of their teachings. The Western scientist, perhaps, knows very little of their work.

YOGA, A PHILOSOPHY AND A SCIENCE

As is well known in India, Yoga is both a system of philosophy and a practical science. As a system of philosophy, the Western scholars have been studying Yoga with the help of Yogic literature with the same academic interest that they feel in other system of Indian philosophy. No Western orientalist of any repute looks to have ever cared to get himself trained in the practices of Yogic processes. As a science Yoga has manifold aspects. It bears on anatomy, medicine, physiology, psychophysiology and biology. There are some aspects of Yoga which may be termed ultra-psychological and ultra-biological, meaning thereby that these aspects begin where psychology and biology end. Did the Western universities ever think of making any investigations in these aspects of Yoga? Certainly not.

A HAPPY TURN IN THE FORTUNES OF YOGA

There looks to be, however, "a happy turn in the fortunes of Yoga." As will be seen from what follows, two of the prominent Western universities have started taking interest in the practical science of Yoga. When the Yogic science gets a footing in a few universities of the West, it will gain ground because of its immense inherent potentialities. Yogic research is sure to make brilliant contributions to many of the positive sciences and the Western scientist will not be able to escape the invisible influence of Yoga. Once the modern scientist is imbued with Yogic culture, the day will in no way be far distant when the dividing line between the East and West will permanently vanish; and the nations of the earth will begin to live in a real realm of spirtual brotherhood.

YOGA IN BERLIN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Vitkover of the BerlDin University in Germany, has begun testing Yogic Therapy by clinical methods in co-operation with Dr. Dhavan. Gherand Samhita is an authoritative textbook of Hatha Yoga. It teaches a number of exercises for correcting digestive faults which, by the way, are looked upon as diseases of civilization. In an article that appeared in one of the German medical magazines, a few months ago, are described the marvellous results which Dr. Dhavan obtained by using Yoga exercises clinically to treat digestive disorders.

The Berlin University is sure to carry on this clinical investigation of Yogic Therapy on a large scale, and the results are bound to be very encouraging. The Kaivalyadhama of Lonavla, at the Central Institution and at its branch in Bombay, is conducting this clinical research in Yogic Therapy on a wide scale. Case Sheets accurately describing the symptoms and if necessary the results of laboratory examinations in the case of every patient, together with the results of the Yogic treatment used in every case, are recorded according to the practice prevailing at different modern hospitals. The Kaivalyadhama has in its possession hundreds of case sheets which afford scientific data for the clinical investigation of Yogic exercises. The Director on the strength of this record, has been convinced that a very large number of disorders can be quite successfully treated by Yogic Therapy and that Yoga can make very valuable contributions to the medical science of the day.

When the Western Universities follow the example of the Berlin University, Yogic Therapy is bound to get a permanent footing in the different hospitals of the West. Will not Indian Medical men shake off their prejudices against the Yogic system of therapeutics, and follow the lead given by the Berlin University, if not by the members of the Kaivlayadhama Ashrama!

YOGA IN YALE UNIVERSITY

The famous university of Yale in America has, perhaps, taken greater interest in Yogic culture than the Berlin University of Germany. Early in 1932, the Yale University Leputed a Research Fellow, Mr. K. T. Behanan, to India to study practical Yoga on the spot. He was advised to undertake his studies at an Institution where Yoga is being practised according to ancient traditions, and yet with a scientific attitude of mind. On reaching India, Mr. Behanan made careful enquiries with a view to select the right sort of institution for his work. In about three months' time he found that the Kaivalyadhama was the only institution in India that would serve his purpose. On application for admission, he was taken up at the Kaivalyadhama, and stayed with the Director partly at Lonavla and partly in Bombay, for nearly a year. In 1933, he returned to America. How grateful Mr. Behanan feels for the help the Kaivalyadhama has given him in being trained in Yoga, and how the Yale University shares that gratitude, will be seen from the following few lines extracted from a letter which the Director of the Kaivalyadhama has received officially from Professor Roswell P. Angier, Chairman, Department of Psychology, at the Yale University.

". . . I wish on behalf of the Department and of Yale University to express our sincerest appreciation of the facilities that were given him (Mr. K. T. Behanan) in his study of Yogic practices. Mr. Behanan has a very deep affection for you and is full of gratitude for the untiring attention and help that you gave him. This sense of gratitude is also felt by the Department of Psychology at Yale University."

On Mr. Behanan's return to America, the Yale University has started scientific research in Pranayama. The methods they are following are the methods that are current at the Kaivalyadhama. This keen interest taken by the Yale University is sure to infect other universities of America. The Director of the Ashrama has good reasons to believe that laboratory and clinical research in Yoga is going to have its place in many other universities of the West.

The little laboratory research that has been done in the Kaivalyadhama and that is being published from time to time through Yoga-Mimansa, the organ of the Ashrama, is sufficient to convince any unprejudiced scientist about the immense possibilities of Yogic research. The Director of the Kaivalyadhama had discussions with qualified medical men and scientists in India, Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., The Retired Police Surgeon of Bombay, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.D., M.A., D.P.H., D. T. M. & H., of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, Dr. S. P. Niyogi, Professor of Physiology, Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay, and many others have admitted the great scientific value of Yogic research according to the modern laboratory methods Prof. W. Burridge, D.M., M.A. (Ox.), who is known for his original physiological research, and his assistant Dr. S. N. Mathur, Ph.D. (London), both have also verified some of the researches of the Ashrama, and found them to be of considerable scientific interest.

WAKE UP INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Yogic research in the hands of the Western Scientists is sure to have a bright future. Will Indian Universities wake up and start Yogic research according to the latest scientific methods and make their own contribution to the modern civilization, or will they allow the Western universities to carry on Yogic investigations and develop a system of scientific Yoga which would influence the different currents of modern thought. Properly speaking, Yoga is the richest inheritance of Indians, and it is up to the Indian universities to investigate its possibilities and to co-ordinate it with the modern life so as to enrich the latter physically, mentally and spiritually. If the Indian universities prove negligent about their duty to Yoga, and do not take advantage of this rich heritage of theirs, there will be a time when India will have to sit at the feet of the Westerners for the study of Yoga, just as they are doing it to-day for the study of Vedic literature!

(Sd.)KUVALAYANANDA.

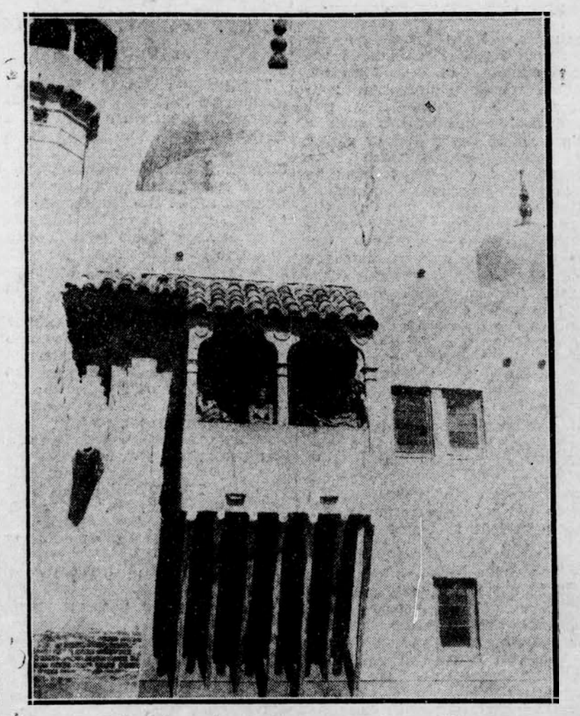
(Continued from Column 5)

Jessop. But the ball would be none the worse for being hit, and hit hard, a little more frequently than it is some modern matches.

It is said that the first recorded games took place in ancient times in connection with a funeral. Well, in a world in which even hearses have speeded up, cricket might well speed up a little too.

May both the Australian and the English players go ahead in top gear often during the coming season!

EGYPTIAN PAGEANT REVIVES HISTORY



Minarets and mosques furnish the background for the hour of relaxation indulged in by these three Egyptian "slave girls" in the Oriental Pageant at Opa Locka, the Egyptian suburb of Miami. The colourful days of Cleopatra, Rameses and the Pharaoh, unfolded themselves before the eyes of the spectators at the gala pageant.

PHILOSOPHY OF SPORTS

CRICKET CANNOT WEAR OUT

It is said that some of the Australians who are coming to England for the Test matches are wondering whether they will be "barracked" by the spectators. They need not be uneasy. There is no crowd less given to bitter partisanship than an English crowd at a cricket match.

The English are sometimes accused of taking games too seriously; but, as a matter of fact, in the course of years, they have acquired a philosophy of sport which tells them that, though most games are worth getting seriously excited about, no game is worth getting seriously angry about.

If the frayed tempers associated with the last series of test matches were to become a permanent feature of international cricket, I am sure the ordinary Englishman would rather see international cricket abolished altogether.

It is one of the miracles of sport at its best that it enables men to fight each other as desperately as if they were deadly enemies, and to remain on as good terms with each other as if they were lifelong friends. If the miracle had not happened, one would have said that it was impossible for emotional human beings to engage in a physical contest as keenly as if the fate of the world depended on the issue, and, at the same time to remember that the fate of the world does not really depend on the issue, and that a good defeat is the next best thing to a good victory, says Robert Lynd in "News-Chronicle."

One would hate to see a team going on to the field looking as if they thought it did not matter who won; but, at the end of a game a team should be able to leave the field looking as if it did not matter who had won. I say "looking," for, of course, victory matters for at least 24 hours after the game is over.

Of all games, cricket, I fancy, least excites the spirit of partisanship. The game is not crowded, like a football match, into a brief ninety minutes, in every one of whiceh something may happen to bring a club enthusiast's heart into his mouth.

As a boy, I confess, I was no sportsman when watching football matches for the Schools' Cup. I was too much excited about the issue. Fine play on the other side gave me no pleasure. On the contrary, the finer the play, the longer grew my face. If anybody had whispered to me that football was only a game, I should have thought that he was not fit to be present at a football match. To me at the moment it was as important as the Battle of Waterloo.

WATCHING GAME.

Cricket, on the other hand is a game in watching which it is more difficult to sustain this intensity from start to finish. It is full of leisure moments, if only at the end of every over, and it is played (with luck) in a leisurely atmosphere of summer sunshine, affording a spectacle of white-clad players on a green lawn that is a perpetual delight to the eye. However excited we may be as to the issue, there are enough breaks in the excitement to enable us to enjoy the spectacle for its own sake, and to relax into the non-partisan mood of a holiday.

OTHERSIDE.

Partly because of this leisurely spectacular interest, cricket is a game in which—more than in any other game perhaps—the spectator enjoys good play by the other side. This is true of all games, of course: even the most excited Cambridge spectator must have been delighted (aesthetically) by Owen-Smith's play in the University match last December. Great play by the other side in any game is delightful—especially, perhaps, when the game is over.

In cricket, however, the ordinary spectator would be positively disappointed if, even in the most critical match, a great player failed to play greatly. No Englishman, I am sure, ever wished to see Macartney going out too early. The spectator may not exactly pray that the greatest batsman on the other side may score a double century, but, in at least half his being, he would like to see him knocking up a beautiful 50.

But, even if the batsman's score mounts up to 200, the spectator has much to compensate him. His partisan longings yield to aesthetic delight in fine strokes, and during a spell of inspired batsmanship, there are moments when he forgets that he cares who wins. That is why applause on the cricket ground is the most impartial in the world, and an Australian master of the game is as popular at Lord's—or nearly so—as an English.

I hope, however, that during the coming season both Australian and English players will make cricket look a little more like a game than it has sometimes done in recent years. How many matches have there been that have seemed for long spells as wearisome as a war of attrition! "Defence, not defiance," is an eexcellent motto in life, but too much of it, can ruin cricket. It is all very well to wear down the bowling, but too often we see cricket that wears out the spectators.

This, it is commonly said, is an age of speed, but you would never guess this if you went to some county cricket matches. There are batsmen who seem to have been born not only in the pre-motoring age, but in an age before men had learned to run.

Sometimes, when I have been watching a cricket match, I have found myself longing for a new rule that would penalise the batting side for every maiden over, and another rule that would give every batsman "out" who played the ball with anything but his bat.

BEAUTY OF LEISURE.

One would not like to see cricket losing all its leisureliness or to see every batsman attempting—in vain—to emulate the lightning scoring of

(Continued in Column 3.)

The Group Hospitalization

Persons Of Moderate Means

SURE OF HOSPITAL CARE AT A NOMINAL COST

Starting as an experiment at Baylor University Hospital, Dallas, Texas, four years ago, hospital insurance plans widely known unde the general head of "group payment for hispital care" are now sweeping the country. More than 100 hospitals are at present taking part in these plans, in about forty different cities and municipalities.

Thirty cities in twenty-one States have started group hospitalization in the last twelve months, according to the reckoning of the American Hospital Association. Several others will have similar plans as soon as local organizations can be completed of legal difficulties cleared out of the way.

Plans are now in process of organization in New York City, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, San Fransisco, Oakland, St. Louis, Rochester, New York, and Fresno, California. In New York State the movement has been delayed because the State insurance law did not provide for organizations of this kind. The State Legislature has just passed a bill correcting this situation.

TEN YEARS OLD

Families of English workingmen have been able to pay their hospital bills through such voluntary insurance plans for more than ten years. These groups in England now number about 4,500,000 subscribers, and are growing steadily.

In this country, on the other hand, the same ten-year period has seen more and more people who were unable to pay for hospital care. Many of them have sought care in free hospital wards and clinics. Others, too proud to accept free service, went without needed care, or were plunged into debt by unforseen emergencies. At the same time the rapid development of medical science was bringing about an increase in hospital costs, widening even more the gap which persons of small income could not span.

Whatever or not the insurance plan will prove the solution of this problem in America must depend on the outcome of the present experiments. From the subscriber's point of view the group hospitalization plan is quite simple. A group of employees in a store, bank or factory are given the opportunity to subscribe. Each pays in from dol. 5 to dol. 12 a year, through monthly payroll deductions, the amount of the payment depending on the locality. This usually guarantees him a maximum of twenty-one days' care in a semi-private room in one of the hospitals participating in the plan, with no extra charge—or a small one—for laboratory service, medicines, X-ray service or diagnostic procedures. Since such service would probably cost from dol. 100 to dol. 300 if obtained without the insurance plan, the subscriber who needs hospital care during his year gains substantially.

Hospital care is needed on the average by only one person in ten or twelve each year. As in other forms of insurance, the misfortunes of the few are paid for by the subscriptions of the fortunate many. Nevertheless, the cost per individual is relatively little. Even if he should pay for eleven years and require hospitalization only in the twelfth year, the total cost probably would be considerably less than if he were not in the group plan.

To the hospitals, the advantage of the plan is that it provides a steady and assured income, and makes it possible for great numbers of persons who would otherwise require free treatment to pay for their care.

Hospital plans vary in detail from locality to locality. Most of them provide hospitalization only for the subscribing employee, tho' some are experimenting with an extension of the idea that takes in the whole family. Again, with few exceptions, the plans at present provide only for hospital care, making no provision for the cost of the physician's services. This feature has been omitted because the members of the medical profession prefer to adjust their charges to the needs of the individual patient, and also, it is admitted, because of opposition from certain powerful medical groups, which appear to consider hospital insurance a step toward socialized medicine.

Medical men are by no means unanimous on this point, however. The principle of group payment for hospital care specifically has been endorsed by several State and local medical societies, including the State socities of New York and New Jersey and the Academies of Medicine of Cleveland and Washington, D. C. The State medical associations of California, Oregon, Washington and Michigan have gone even further, approving not only group hospitalization but also the insurance principle for general medical service.

Among hospital orgnizations the voluntary insurance plan has met with a rousing welcome. The American Hospital Association endorsed the scheme a year ago. Another supporter of the plan is the United Hospital Fund, which aids fifty-six hospitals in New York City in affording free treatment to patients unable to pay for it. Homer Wickenden, general director of the Fund, recently pointed out that group payment has many advantages, one of the greatest of which is that it "enables the subscriber to remove the uncertainty of the cost of hospital service and by setting aside annually a modest sum be assured that he need not be dependent on charity for it."

Another influential supporter of the plan in New York is Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals of New York City.

Recently Doctor Goldwater served as chairman of a committee appointed by the United Hospital Fund to study the problem, and out of the recommendations of this committee came the recent New York State legislation permitting group hospitalization.

The move to introduce the voluntary insurance plan in Rochester, New York, is being led by the president of the American Hospital Association himself, Dr. Nathaniel W. Faxon, of the Strong Memorial Hospital in that city.—"Literary Digest".

Employer: "Though you start in a small way here, you will, at least, know that you have your foot on the bottom rung of the ladder."

Office Boy: "Excuse me, but what is it you think I am—a window-cleaner or a fireman?"

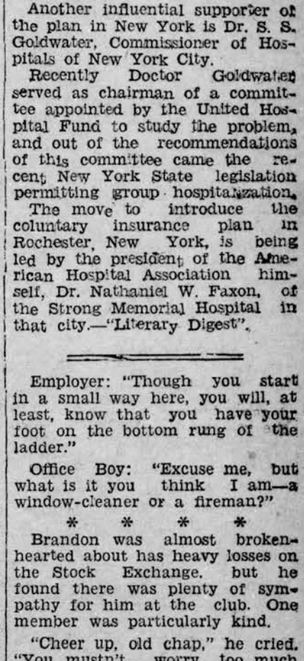
* * * *

Brandon was almost broken-hearted about has heavy losses on the Stock Exchange, but he found there was plenty of sympathy for him at the club. One member was particularly kind.

"Cheer up, old chap," he cried. "You mustn't worry too much about a little bad luck. Come along to my office in the morning and I'll give you a few pointers."

Brandon, however, was not easily cheered.

"Very kind. "Very kind of you," he began. "But it isn't pointers I am after—it's retrievers."



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Health And Hygiene

TIMELY CARE AFTER INFLUENZA

Will Save Lives

The importance of influenza at this time of year lies in the fact that this malady so often reduces the resistance of the body to other infections or diseases. Influenza is too frequently the precursor of a decline in general health or of some disease such as mastoid infection of the ear. Timely care on the part of those just over the infection is therefore worth more attention than is usually given.

Influenza is promptly thrown off by the robust professional footballer, but the weakly factory girl has often a hard struggle when so many are ready and waiting their chance of stepping into her shoes. The older ones often the subjects of winter cough recover with difficulty where the young man thinks little of his few days' ill-health. Winter cough, if neglected for weeks or months, is a menace not only to the victim, but to those in the home because of the risk of tuberculosis. Influenza affects the important systems of the body, leaving its mark in the form of a serious complication even ten days after the first onset. The lungs, once they have escaped the threat of pneumonia, are still in danger of a sudden clot in a big vessel—pulmonary embolism doctors call it—which is commonly fatal.

In the early stage of convalescence the slow beat of the heart is characteristic and bears witness to the virulence of the infection. This calls for appropriate treatment and ordered care on the part of the patient. In these times of general depression the despondency that ensues upon influenza is of considerable importance, and calls for a change of air and of surroundings. Before that change, which is invaluable for those faced with big responsibilities, the patient should get a clean bill of health from his doctor as regards his ear, nose and throat. For these are the lurking places of mischief when the fever has subsided.

DISTINCT THREAT

Mastoid disease of the ear, so common in some injuenza epidemics, is rarely tasy to diagnose, yet early diagnosis and, if possible, prevention, are of the first importance. Moreover it is a distinct threat to the sense of hearing, if nothing more. A careful doctor will be able to exclude all such troubles before allowing his patient to go away for sea air or other change. Defective teeth being a source of chronic infection hinder early return to a high degree of vitality, and call for prompt attention before a change of air can be expected to do its best.

Some patients book tickets for a cruise before consulting their doctor as to time. They put their medical adviser in an awkward predicament if they are not really fit to travel when their ticket allows, and they have only themselves to thank if trouble arises as a result of a premature start.

Persistent cough is frequently a troublesome feature of influenza. In families where tuberculosis has in the past found a suitable soil, this cough should be regarded with suspicion. Influenza gives tuberculosis just the impetus it has awaited before the bodily resistance broke down. Children, before resuming school, should be clear of cough or nasal catarrh, and should be eating and sleeping well. There should be no infection or deafness about the ears. Women should do their best to avoid influenza because it is so apt to bring about premature birth: the weakened condition following upon that contingency paves the way to other complications.

In the early days of convalescence a good strychnine tonic restores the muscular tone of the heart and improves the appetite. Then it becomes possible to feed up the patient on good plain foods and especially those rich in vitamin A, such as milk, butter and green vegetables. Some form of alcohol is, I believe, essential in all but the more robust. A good brand of stout seems to meet the needs of debilitated women, but it must be taken for a fortnight to produce results. I would not recommend any form of alcohol for children but rather a pound or two of malt and cod liver oil. Warm woollen clothing is to be worn because it conserves the heat of a weakened, otherwise chilly body.

CHANGE

When the patient is fit to travel, the prospect of a change is in itself cheering, and it is as well to face the contemplated move in businesslike fashion. The family doctor should be invited to write down his advice as to what the patient may or may not be permitted. No man is indispensable, and it is useless attempting to recover from illness at the other end of a telephone. After pneumonia a change to some place where sunshine sea air, and freedom from East winds are assured, is most valuable. From personal experience I would recommend the mild climate of West Cornwall, where winter is unknown. Penzance, with its wonderful bay and fishing interests, is such a place, being never dull or empty as other seaside resorts are sometimes apt to be at this time of year. Newquay, Falmouth Torquay all stand high in the hours of sunshine they enjoy throughout the year. They can be relied upon to restore the most dejected of patients. The worst they experience is a sea fog: at most times the greater part of the day can be spent out of doors. It is a good plan to regard the first half of the visit as convalescence ,but the second half may be looked upon as a holiday. Accommodation to suit all pockets is readily to be had, and the train journey is astonishingly comfortable and not nearly as long as the Continental journey to the Riviera I would not advise a recent pneumonia patient to travel to the sea by car.

SYMPTOMS

Persistent cough, ack of appetite, or delayed recovery require careful medical examination, including repeated examination of the sputum and an X-ray examination of the chest. The latter is nowadays almost a routine method, with others, in the early diagosis of tuberculosis After a change of air such as I have indicated a man should be fit for his usual routine. If he is not, he must consult his doctor, whose advice should be strictly adhered to. But most persons will be surprised how quickly they recover, and they will be in the best physical condition to withstand the risks the weather may still have in store. Those who are subject to repeated attacks of influenza, winter after winter, should make a point of being inoculated in the next autumn.

the next autumn.—("New Health").

ESSENTIALS FOR HEALTH

's. 8d. A Week For A Child

The question of the minimum amount of food and clothing necessary to maintain a child in a healthy state was raised at a recent meeting of the Salford City Council by Councillor Cowin, upon whose suggestion the matter was referred to the Finance Committee for a report as to the financial effect of allowing an amount equivalent to the cost thereof for each child in respect of whom the Public Assistance Committee are at present granting relief.

A statement which has been prepared by the Finance Committee for submission to the Council on Wednesday points out that the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. H. Osborne) works out the following as the cost per week of food and clothing essential to keep a child in a perfect state of health:—

	Food	Clothing	Total cost Per Week
	s.	d.	s. d. s. d.
Age under one year	3	8	0 9½ 4 5½
Age one-two year	3	5 3/8	0 11½ 4 4 7/8
Age two-five years	4	3 3/4	0 11½ 5 3½

The rough average of the above groups is 4s. 8d. The Medical Officer confined his report to children up to five years of age, but the Public Assistance Committee grant allowances up to sixteen. The number of children in respect of whom the Public Assistance Committee have granted relief during each week since January 1 last averages 3,500, and upon this figure the following calculations have been based.

The present allowance of 2s. per week in respect of 3,500 children amounts to £350 a week—i.e., £18,200 a year.

If the allowance were increased to the rough average of 4s. 8d. a week the cost would be £817 a week—i.e., £42,484 a year. The increase over the present cost would therefore be £467 a week—i.e., £24,284 a year, equal to a rate of 5.71d. in the pound.

The Quintessence Of Cooking

'Imagination' In Indian 'Curry'

In Eden there was no kitchen. The ubiquitous fig waxed wild, finding no place in green fig flan or jellied fig conserve.

With the advent of delving and spinning came the decadent wish for "something hot" and, at once, the archetypal recipe—indeed the whole business of cooking—followed.

In all probability, the traditional culinary processes were the fruits of chance discovery rather than invention; for example, the maturing of soured milk into cheese, the fermenting of grape juice into wine and vinegar, the self-leavening of yeastless dough—to say nothing of Elia's immortal Chinaman who discovered roast sucking pig whenever his house burned down.

For the rest, artistry in cooking requires, first, intuitive knowledge of the changes in food materials when subject to heat; and, secondly, facility to imagine the mingled effects of combined ingredients.

With these principles in view, the technique of recipe-making is clear, and cooking innovation lies within the scope of the veriest amateur. Actual firing methods, it seems, are established once and for all time. It is scarcely possible, nor desirable, to improve upon the sheer processes of boiling, baking, frying, grilling, roasting, steaming, braising, stewing, poaching, and toasting. An infinity of novel effects, however, may be obtained by varying the combination of ingredients to produce new flavours, textures, sapes and colours.

INVESTIVENESS AND TRADITION

Here, too, the limiting of inventiveness by tradition is at once apparent A brief survey of international cooking practice reveals, in essentials, striking similarities of preference and opproach. For there are no "fundamental" differences between the Mexican tortilla; our Shrove Tuesday pancake; the German pfankuchen, the Russian omelette; the American hot cake, and the related dishes of Egypt, India and China. In each case, a flattish cake of prepared batter is quickly cooked on a greased surface.

The dumpling is no less germane to our theory, whether it be the standard English article, the potato dumpling of the pre-Soviet peasant who boiled it in his oatmeal and onion soup, the almond ball of Swedish fruit soup, the Bavarian knodel, or the matzomeal, egg, and chicken fat bolus relished by all orthodox Jews on the eve of the Passover. Even the little envelops of Pasta stuffed with minced meat and boiled in Italian soups might be included, and, certainly, such genuine dump-lings as Dutch Apelbolen—apples baked in balls of toffee-covered pastry.

With hash, and stew, soup and fricassee, it is the same. Not that a Dubliner would fail to look askance if offered chop suey in place of Irish stew. On the other hand, a Cockney sailor in Shanghai, feasting on slices of pork, kidney, mushroom and duck devilled on skewers, pronounced the dish an excellent mixed grill. There are those, too, who discern no real difference between minestrone and Sotch broth.

CREATIVE FANCY

And yet, the least touch of creative fancy will transform a representative dish into something virtually new. Root vegetables such as carrot, swede, parsnip and potato, are improved almost beyond recognition by the simple expedient of 'slow' cooking in a minimum of water without salt. Their further enrichment and glorification may be achieved by compatible additions which the most meagre acquaintance with the store cupboard should suggest. Cold desserts, puddings and souffles afford equal scope for innovation; but the possible range of variation and novelty is widest. surely, in petits fours' star-shape, crescent form, daffodil and domino; cornet, cornucopia, cat's tongue and cloche multi-coloured, sandwiched, capped, iced, piped, bordered, filled or otherwise masqued—these enchanting atoms, uncreamt in the Golden Age of Pericles, fulfil and reveal the originator's whim.

Some such whim inspired the Arabian baker whose booth offered only large flat cakes of wheaten bread. Impelled one day to relieve the monotony of his stock, he dotted his cakes before putting them in the oven with scraps of salt fish, black olives, strips of bright red pimento and onion rings; and for hundreds of years the Pastillada of his invention has been sold in the market places of all Mediterranean countries with Arabic associations.

He was the hard-working type, who plodded wearily to catch, the eight-forty train every morning.

His wife was the type, who got the most out of life and thoroughly enjoyed it.

One evening the question of woman's beauty arose, and she was loud in her support of her own sex.

"Did you never observe George, dear," she explained, "that famous designers take a woman's head to adorn many coins."

He shook his head meekly.

"I can't say that I've noticed it," he replied. But I've observed that designers take many of my coins to adorn a woman's head."

* * * *

Thoughtful Child (with memories of recent shopping expedition): "Did you get me in a bargain basement, mummy?"

Mother: "Whatever do you mean, darling?"

"Well, my fingers are all different sizes."

And Some Original Recipes

The simplest culinary notions are often the most enduring Although the history of cooking abounds with bizzare and complicated mixtures, few have survived. The favourite dish of Charles II was eggs in abmergris, formerly a luxury for the epicure, is now employed solely in perfumery.

Old recipes are better followed in the spirit than in the letter. The adept will read them with detachment, as the virtuoso scans a musical manuscript, perceiving with an inner sense the harmonies in the written score. Alternately, he may ignore the recipe, once the nature of the dish is understood.

An Indian chef discussing curries deplored the Western habit of using "curry powder." "Curry poder!" he exclaimed derisively "wat iss curry poder? When we make the curry in India, we have many jars, bottles and boxes of herbs and spices very very many. And we take a little of this thing and a little of that thing, according to the taste, according to the 'imagination.'"

COCKTAIL SAVOURETTES

Two ozs. ground walnuts: 2 ozs. ground hazels; 2 "loaves" Shredded wheat; 2 cooking onions; 1 egg; pinch of herbs; level teaspoon celery salt; pepper, generous dash; grated rind of half lemon; wholemeal flour; nut fat.

Thoroughly powder shredded wheat with rolling pin; grate onions; beat eggs. Place all ingredients except fat and flour in a bowl and mix well. Flour the hands and roll portions of the mixture into even balls the size of a large walunt. Next, form each ball into a neat roll, keeping well floured. Fry in hot fat, turning carefullly with a palette knife. Lower light, once rolls begin to brown. Drain and place on kitchen paper.

When cold, insert a cherry stick in the end of each savourette, stack in pyramid form on a platter lined with beige paper doyley, garnish with parsley, and border with stuffed olives.

RAGOUT ESPANOL

Half-pound tomatoes; 1 small spring cabbage; 2 large Spanish onions; 2 medium cooking onions; 1 small stick celery; 1 green pimento (optional); 2 cloves, garlic; 2 hard-boiled eggs nutter; olive oil; paprika.

Cut cabbage into quarters and cook slowly in very little water (no salt) for twenty minutes. Slice and fry onions lightly, taking care not to brown. Cut up tomatoes and celery, chop garlic fine, and place all ingredients except eggs in a fireproof casserole with 2 ozs. of butter 2 tablespoons of olive oil, and half a cup of water. Braise for one hour, adding a little water when necessary.

Serve piping hot on flat dish with quartered eggs arranged on top and sippets of toast around Roast potatoes accompany the dish—imported sweet potatoes for preference.

CREAM CHEESE AND PINE-APPLE FLAN

6 oz. Bondon or similar cheese. 2 ozs. castor sugar; 2 ozs glace pineapple; 3 tablespoons milk; 2 eggs; cinnamon; short paste.

Add milk to cheese and beat very smooth with a fork. Cream butter and sugar together. Blend the two mixtures and add pine-apple finely shredded. Stir in the beaten yolks and, lastly, the whites whisked to a stiff snow. Line a large flan tin with short paste made with half white and half wholemeal flour, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and the shortening preferred. Fill evenly with the cheese mixture and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. When cool, dust over wiht a 'trace' of cinnamon.

ALMOND QUENELLES

4 ozs. groud almonds; 4 ozs. wholemeal breadcrumbs; 1 oz. grated cheddar; 1 cooked potato, grated; 2 eggs; 1 tablespoon tomato chutney; 1 tablespoon minced parsely; 1 oz. butter; nut fat; salt; pepper.

Chop onions finely and fry pale brown. Mix well with all other ingredients. Melt an ounce of butter in a saucepan, put in mixture cook for five minutes on a low light, stirring constantly. Shape ovals of the mixture with a dessert spoon, drop gently into hot nut fat, and fry to a light golden tint. Serve with green beans, potato puree, and piquant sauce. The quenelles when cold make a delicious sandwich spread if creamed with a little Marmite and a dash of made mustard.

APRICOT SOUFFLE

6 ozs. dried apricots; whites of three eggs; 3 ozs. castor sugar a teaspoon maraschino; 6 drops almond essence; ½ oz. almonds.

Soak apricots overnight in sufficient water to cover them; stew gently until tender, and reduce to a smooth, clear pulp. Add [illegible] chopped. Whip whites to a stiff froth with sugar, and stir delicately into the fruit puree. Fill into a buttered souffle dish and bake for ten minutes in a moderate oven.

CREAM OF BEET SOUP

1 medium-size beetroot; 3 cloves; 1 pint milk (creamy); 1 egg; 2 lemons; 1 oz. butter; ½ oz. brown sugar.

Boil beetroot until tender, retaining a pint of the liquor. Grate the vegetable when cooked and return to the stock, removing the cloves, which should be placed in a muslin bag before boiling with beetroot. Stir over low fire, add milk and sugar and, very gradually, the juice of the lemons. Remove pan from fire, and add butter. To a bowl of the soup, slightly cooled add by degrees, the egg, well whisked. Return contents of bowl to pan, stir over low fire until hot. On no account allow the soup, at this stage, to boil. Puffed rice or barley kernels blend agreeably.—"New Health."

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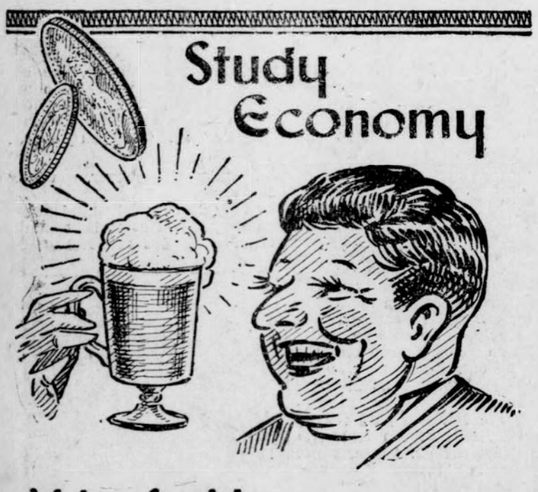

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World Of Science

20-TON BLOCK FOR GREATEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD

Ten Months For Cooling

17-Foot Reflector Attracts So Many Visitors A Special Balcony Has Been Built

Preparations were completed here tonight for the pouring tomorrow of a twenty-ton block of glass destined to be the reflector of the world's largest telescope This will increase by fourfold humanity's knowledge of the universe

Tomorrow marks the culmination of years of preparation for the actual manufacture of the reflector, for every possible precaution to insure its success has been taken.

Dr. George B. McCauley, physicist in charge of the operation, is prepared to spend forty-eight hours without sleep until it is successfully completed.

The reflector will be in the experimental stage for the next ten months. The glass in it will be poured from a furnace in which the temperature is 2,800 degress Fahrenheit.

From the furnace the mirror will go into a preheated mold and remain there until it is gradually cooled. The cooling or annealing process proceeds at the rate of a few dergees a day, so that about ten months will be required to determine the success of tomorrow's feat

POURING WILL TAKE 8 HOURS

With the attention of he scientific world focused on this quiet up-State city, thirty-five picked employes of the Corning Glass Works will begin their work early in the morning and the actual pouring will start at 8.

This is expected to continue for eight hours, since only small quantities are poured at a time Scientist from this country and other nations will be among the 4.000 visitors who have passes to witness the event.

So widespread has been the interest that the glass works was compelled to erect a special balcony outside its plant so observers could watch the operation.

They will be admitted in batches of about fifty at a time, will watch the pouring through windows, and then will go out, to be replaced by a new group.

A special balcony overlooking the ladies from which the molten glass is poured has been erected for the press.

Each worker participating in the pouring operation will be protected from the intense heat by special clothing. In addition, blowers will be kept in operation constantly to reduce the temperature.

These prepaartions are not to the liking of the glass works employes, who consider them superfluous The furnace from which they will draw the molten glass has been gradually heated for more than a month.

RIBS WILL BE MOLDED

Instead of molding the 200-inch reflector in a solid concave form, the mold is equipped with ribs which will give the same tensile strength with about half the weight.

About 75.000 pounds of borosilicate glass have been fed into the furnace and about 40,000 pounds will be drawn off into the mold.

The reflector will be installed in the world's largest telescope, which is to be placed on top of a mountain in Southern California. It will operate as an adjunct rather than as a competitor to the Mount Willson Observatory in Pasadena.

The total cost of the entire astronomical unit is set at dollars 6,000.000 but officials of the Corning Glass Works would not estimate the cost of the reflector alone.

The largest reflector now in use is in the Mount Wilson Observatory. It is 100 inches in diameter, whereas the new one will be just double that size.

BROMINE FROM SEA AND PAPER FROM GEORGIA PINE

Nearly 1,500 chemists from every part of the United States are expected to attend the eighty-seventh meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Developments in pure and applied science in the university and commercial laboratories of the world will be set forth in hundreds of reports and in addresses by research workers. A symposium on the recently discovered heavy water, called deuterium, described by Lord Rutherford as one of the most important discoveries in modern science, will be a feature of the pure-science program.

EFFECTS OF "HEAVY WATER."

Reports of research in progress on heavy water will be made by Professor Hugh S. Taylor of Princeton University, who is directing studies at the Frick Chemical Laboratory of Princeton on the effect of the new liquid on animals; Professor Fred Allison of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, whose findings support the idea that hydrogen may also have a "triplet" as well as a "twin"; and E. R. Smith of the Bureau of Standards, who will present a paper prepared in collaboration with the late Dr. E. W. Washburn.

A feature at the opening session Monday afternoon will be a report on "The Commercial Extraction of Bromine from Sea Water." Willard H. Dow, president, and Leroy G. Stewart of the technical staff of the Dow Chemical Company of Midland Mich., will describe the operations at the new plant at Kure Beach about twenty miles south of Wilmington, N. C.

The plant is the first of its kind ever conducted. From the development of a process by which bromine is removed from sea water and converted into commercial bromide, a new industry is said to be arising.

Thomas Midgley Jr., vice president of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, will deliver an address explaining with the aid of a motion picture entitled "The Magic Key of Chemistry,' how chemists have at last succeeded in obtaining commercial access to the mineral resources of the sea.

The undeveloped wealth of the South will be discussed in an address at this session by Dr. Charles H. Herty of New York, Deputy Administrator of the NRA in charge of chemical codes.

Georgia's potentialities as a producer of white paper from the thinings of the State's immense pine forests will be outlined by Dr. Herty, whose theme is "Pine Products." This new field is being developed by Dr. Herty working with the Pulp and Paper Laboratory of the Industrial Committee of Savannah, Inc.

A survey of chemical stocks on the exchanges, indicating the increasing financial importance of the chemical industry, will be reported by Earl L. Smith of the Webber College, Babson Park, Fla., whose topic is "Chemical Securities."

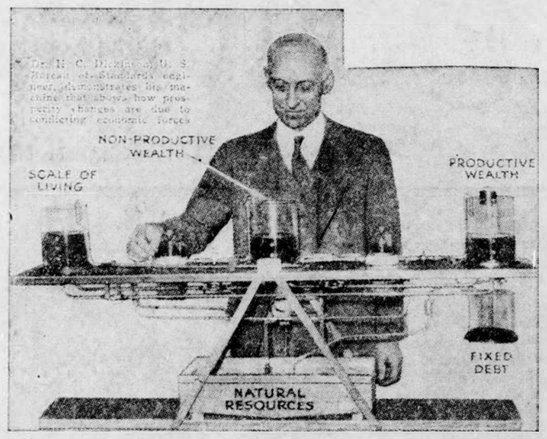
Another speaker at Monday's session is E. E. Ware, Director of Varnish Research at the Sherwin-Williams Company of Cleveland, Ohio. who will discuss "The Trend in Protective Coatings."

VITAMIN CONTETT OF FODDS.

Professor Marston T. Bogert of Columbia will deliver the principal address at a general meeting on Tuesday evening. Speaking on "Your Nose Knows," he will point out the new trend in merchandising which makes an appeal to the nose rather than to the other senses

At a symposium in the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry on Wednesday morning, Federal, State and industrial chemistss will contribute their findings on the preparation, storage, and health values sof citrus fruits.

The Division of Biological Chemistry will cooperate with the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry in the citrus symposium. The problem of diet and the vitamin content of specific foods will be discussed Wednesday afternoon. Dr. W. H. Eddy and Celia Z. Gurin of Columbia University and E. F. Kohman of the National Canners Association, Washington, D.C., will present two joint papers on "Vitamins in Canned Foods."—("N. Y. Times").



MACHINE ESTIMATES BUSINESS

To demonstrate the forces that bring about prosperity or depression, Dr. H. C. Dickinson, engineer connected with the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has devised a curious machine that he calls an "economstrator." With its aid, he declares, the entire economics of a nation's rise and fall can be explained graphically. Two tiny electric pumps circulate colored liquid through glass tubes, representing channels through which commodities change hands, and connecting sources of supply and consumption. When the flow is interrupted by closing valves at various significant points, the pivoted platform tilts, and the shifting liquid shows just how the whole economic system is thrown out of balance. This is done by measuring reservoirs that represent economic activities.

ELEMENTS TRANSMUTED ON 'WHOLESALE' BASIS

Scientists Using 3,000,000-Volt Gun

Transmutation of the elements age-old dream of the alchemists, has been accomplished on a larger scale than ever before, it is announced in the current issue of The Physical Review, published by the American Institute of Physics.

With their "merry-go-round" atom-smashing gun, most powerful of its kind in the world, University of California physicists have hurled deutons and protons, hearts of heavy and light hydrogen atoms, respectively, at a larger number of elements than ever tried before, and have achieved transmutation on a wholesale scale.

As many as fourteen of the lighter chemical elements, from lithium to calcium (except neon, sulphur, argon and potassium) have been bombarded with deutons and protons sped up to 3,000,000 volts energy by the "atom-howitzer," and all fourteen have been turned into artificial radiocrative substances. This means that all the fourteen elements have been made to emit rays like radium and the other rare radioactive substances.

The elements thus made radioactive were lithium, beryllium, boron, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, fluorine, sodium, magnesium, aluminum, silicon, phosphorous, chlorine and calcium.

The wholesale alchemists are Professor Ernest O. Lawrence Drs. Malcolm C. Henderson and M. Stanley Livingstone. The scientists give acknowledgment to the Research Corporation and the Chemical Foundation for their financial support, to Professor J. R. Oppenheimer for helpful discussions, to Professor Gilbert N. Lewis for furnishing the necessary "heavy water" from which the deutons are obtained, and to Commander Telsio Lucci and Alexander Hildebrand for their assistance.

Irene Curie, daughter of the discoverers of radium, and her husband, F. Joliot, of Paris. France, first produced artificial radioactivity late in January.

Since then the outstanding physical laboratories of the world, including the famous Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, England, and the California Institute of Technology have achieved similar results. However, never before has the experiment been conducted on so large a scale.—("N. Y. Times.")

IS HANDWRITING INDEX TO CHARACTER?

Is your handwriting a reliable index of your character and temperament? With the aid of a new device, known as an electric pencil, psychologists are trying to settle this question scientifically in a laboratory at Budapest, Hungary. When a subject grasps the pencil and writes, a curve is simultaneously registered upon an automatic recorder. The speed of the writing is shown by the total length of the curve, and the height of each loop above a base line measures in grams the force used, while the number of impulses used in setting down a word is shown by the frequency with which the line is crossed. Thus the curve provides a precise analysis of the handwriting.

ALUMINUM MIRRORS FOR TELESCOPES AND BOUDOIRS

Astronomical Purposes For Use In Store, Factory, And Home

Contrary to popular opinion, the real mirror of huge reflecting telescopes is not the glass speculum which must be fashioned with such great care and at such enormous cost, but the thin coating of reflecting material placed upon the ground-glass surface after it is finished. In most telescopes the surfacing material now commonly used is silver, but in the new 200-inch telescope soon to be constructed at Mt. Wilson Observatory, California, it will probably be aluminum.

The advantages of aluminum for this purpose have been known for some time, but there has been no practical method of coating the glass with this metal to produce a satisfactory, long-lasting surface. The process to be used on the 200-inch mirror is the outcome of a long series of experiments carried on by Dr. J. Strong, of the California Institute of Technology.

This process requires that the glass surface be absolutely clean so clean that the final contamination is blown off by a bombardment of elections and ions. The next step is to deposit the aluminum, almost an atom at a time, evenly over the surface. This is done by placing the mirror in a high vacuum. Aluminum is coated on a tungsten wire of just the right size and shape, and the wire is then heated electrically until the aluminum evaporates and collects like a vapor on the cooler surface of the mirror.

The surface produced by this method is practically as bright as a new silver coating. It soon develops an invisible coating of aluminum oxid which protects it, and thus enables aluminum to outlast many coat of silver, which tarnish easily and have to be renewed.

The biggest mirror so far coated by this process is the thirty-six-inch reflector of the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, California, which was successfully surfaced by Doctor Strong. It will be somewhat more of a job to apply aluminum to the 200-inch mirror, but the difficulties are mainly ones of engineering.

The discovery of this process represents a great advance because silver, in addiiton to tarnishing easily, has many astronomical drawbacks. It reflects the visiyle rays of light somewhat better than aluminum, but it fails to stop the ultra-violet rays almost entirely. This non-visible kind of light is of extreme importance in revealing the status of matter in stars and nebulae, but a telescope with a silvered mirror can tell us little about them Aluminum on the other hand, reflects ultra-violet rays well.

IMPROVED LIGHTING

The usefulness of aluminum for mirrors will not be limited in future to telescopes, however. Engineers recently told the Illuminating Engineering Society of a process developed by Dr. R. B. Mason, of the Aluminum Research Laboratories. for making bright aluminum reflectors and mirrors which have nearly the same reflecting power as ordinary glass silver-coated mirrors, and with many advantages which such mirrors do not have.

Doctor Mason's mirrors are made by immersing a polished sheet of aluminum in an electrolytic bath and passing a direct current through it. the reflector serving as the anode, or positive electrode. Impurities in the metal surface which lower the reflectivity are dissolved out by the action of the current, leaving a bright surface. After the face of the mirror has been thus brightened, it is immersed in a second bath, where a thin, protective coating of invisible aluminum oxid is deposited upon it.

Engineers expect that such mirrors will soon be widely used as reflectors for lighting equipment, such as for floodlighting, spotlights, indirect store and office lighting fixtures, factory lighting reflectors, and even as mirrors in homes. Aluminum mirrors in the home will save many a householder from worrying about the seven-years-of-bad-luck superstition, for they will be unbreakable.—"Literary Digest".

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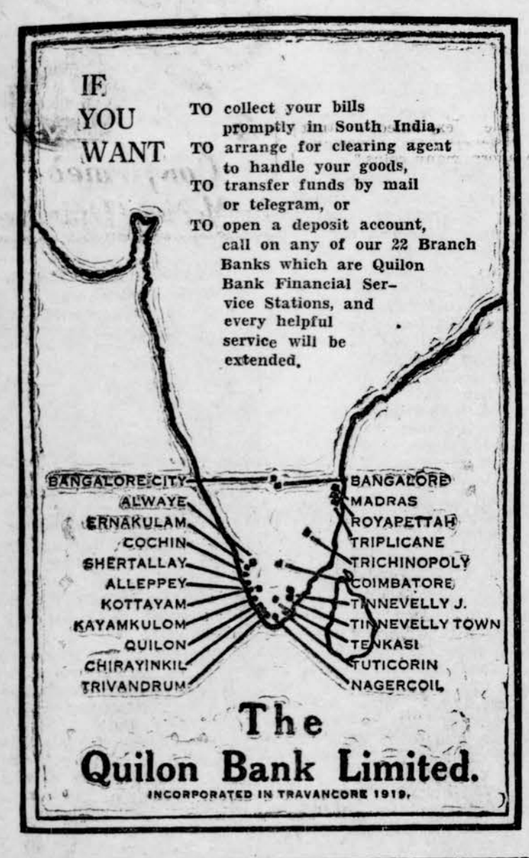

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No Watch And Ward Over Swarajists

"C. R." CLEARS POSITION

Ansari Is Certain A. I. C. C. Will Ratify Ranchi Decision

NEW DELHI, May 5.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Rajgopalachari arrived to-night by the Calcutta Mail. They were warmly welcomed by local Congressmen and others who garlanded them. They should have arrived by the afternoon train but on their way down between Ranchi and Hazaribag their car developed some engine trouble and they were consequently delayed.

Dr. Ansari in an interview to a representative of Associated Press said that it was all really fine at Ranchi and it could not be expected to be better. Very good spirit was shown by all the people assembled and he was very hopeful of having a very successful electioneering campaign. The doctor felt that there should be no difficulty in A. I. C. C. meeting and they should have an easy walk through it.

EXCLUSION OF PRESS.

In the course of an interview to the Associated Press Mr. Rajgopalachari said, An inaccurate piece of reporting can do a great deal of unintended mischief. The Press was excluded from the deliberations of the Ranchi Conference in order that the fullest effect might be given to the intentions of the conveners of the Conference and that the decisions arrived at might be placed as definite proposals before the ensuing A. I. C. C. meeting as accomplished facts.

This made the position of numerous Press reporters who gathered at Ranchi rather difficult and all kind of gossip got into the papers. Finally it must have very difficult for the readers to distinguish between the mere forecast and the real news.

It was reported that the Working Committee would watch the Swarajya Party's work in order to see that they did not act against the Congress creed. From the outset a lead given by Mahatma Gandhi was followed by everyone of his colleagues who hitherto had identified themselves with opposition to council-entry. There was not the least idea of maintaining an atmosphere of suspicion. On the contrary everyone worked towards producing the most intimate relationship between the autonomous and Parliamentary wing.

CONGRESS GUIDANCE

The leaders engaged in reorganising the Swaraj Party themselves wanted from the beginning to obtain such a mandate from the Congress as would enable them to work and function in the name of and on behalf of the Congress. They therefore wanted control and guidence of Congress on all broad lines of national policy. Inaccurate report that would give the impression that what the Working Committee members were anxious about was "to keep watch over the Swarajya Party" has been seized by some Anglo-Indian and non-Congress newspapers to make it out that the Swarajists did not command the confidence of the Congress Working Committee and that it was humiliating for them to accept the watch-and-ward condition. This construction was wholly unfounded and unjust to both the groups of Congressmen. All those who expect any kind of opposition between the pro-council and ante-Council Congressmen will be thoroughly disappointed. The policy adumbrated by Gandhiji was that all Congressmen should give their utmost active support to the Parliamentary work undertaken by the Congress".—A. P.

Calcutta Papers Welcome Result Of Ranchi Talks With Mixed Feelings

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The results of the Ranchi Conference have been received by the Calcutta papers with mixed feeling.

While "Forward" calls the Conference a brilliant success and characterises its resolutions as embracing a variety of subjects and activities and the Swarajist leaders as trying to rescue the country's ship from doldrums wherein she has been caught and rendered nearly motionless, "Advance" says: "The omnibus resolution passed at Ranchi in which reference was made to the Communal Award is bound to do great disservice to the cause of Indian Nationalism."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes: "We cannot congratulate the leaders assembled at Ranchi Conference on the main resolution which they passed regarding the White Paper and Communal Award."

The "Statesman" calls the Swarajist programme as a piece of window dressing and says Ranchi programme is insincere from beginning to end.

The vernacular daily "Ananda Bazar Patrika" says constitution as well as policy of programme of Swaraj Party not only go against Lahore resolution but are totally antagonistic to the Congress creed.—United Press.

H. E. General Shum Shere Bahadur (centre), the first Nepalese Minister to be appointed at the St. James' Court, London, arrived at V. T. on Saturday by the Calcutta mail 'en route' to England. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour at the Esplanade Maidan.

CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

Magistrate Grants Process Against Urdu Paper On Complaint By Hyderabad Police Officer

Summons were issued on Saturday against Yakoob Ali Irfani, Editor and Ibrahim Ali Irfani, Publisher and Printer of "Salar" an Urdu weekly of Bombay by the Chief Presidency Magistrate calling upon him on the strength of an application made by Mr. Syed Quazi Nazirudin, Bar-at-Law, to answer a charge of defamation.

The subject-matter of the charge is an article that appeared in the "Salar" (which, it is stated, has a wide circulation in the Hyderabad State) on the 30th July 1932 wherein it is alleged to have been stated that a certain police officer of the Hyderabad State appointed to enquire into the conduct of a certain Inspector of Police was asked to retire from service by the Director General of Police, Hyderabad, for having deliberately tried to hush up evidence produced against the Inspector.

The complainant, Nawab Syed Lashkar Khan, a Fuedatory Noble and a Jagirdar of the Hyderabad State submitted that he was the police officer appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Inspector and that the allegations made against him in the weekly were baseless and highly defamatory. The compainant's prestige was thereby lowered in the estimation of the public among whom he had served and intended to serve hereafter.

The accused had also failed to apologise for publishing the article complained of on the plea that it was published in good faith.

AIRMAIL DAMAGED

"Aurora" Sends S. O. S. To Karachi & Signapore For Relief Machine

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The East-bound English Airmail "Aurora" was seriously damaged this morning due to bursting of a compressed air bottle, which is used for starting the engine.

The lower portion of the machine was badly damaged and the 'plane was unable to proceed.

Both, Karachi and Singapore have been wired for a relief machine. The mails are held up.—A.P.

"DEMOCRATS" KEEP MUM

Kelkar Will Pronounce On Swarajist Programme After Due Study

POONA, May 4.

Just how the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Swaraj Party at Ranchi have reacted on the members of the local Democratic Swaraj Party it is not possible to discover at present, though the leader of the party, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, is busy studying the resolutions adopted at Ranchi. When the full texts of these arrive, Mr. Kelkar hopes to put the finishing touches to the conclusions he has arrived at, and he will then press his views at the meeting of his Party to be held on the 13th instant.—A. P.

LIGHTNING KILLS MERCHANTS

TIRUPUR, May 3.

Two merchants while proceeding along the main road to Avanashi, ten miles from Tirupur, were struck by lightning and both were killed on the spot.—A. P.

A woman of 30 in Sheikhpura was killed by lightning instantaneously. Her dress caught fire. Her two companions, who were just behind her, fell down unconscious and received shock and minor injuries.

Eight Year Old Wife Ordered To Live Apart From Husband

Madras Judges Believe She Would Be Safer In Seva Sadan Till She Attains Age Of 14

Mr. Justice Madhavan Nayar and Mr. Justice Bardswell passed orders to-day sending the minor wife of one Mr. K Venkateswaralu to the Madras Seva Sadan, where she is to be maintained at the expense of her husband till she attains the age of 14. The girl is now said to be about 8 years of age.

The order was passed on an application for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus taken out by Srimathi Visalakshmi Ammal, the girl's mother.

The respondents in the case were C. Seshamma, said to be the aunt of Venkateswaralu, and Mr. Venkateswaralu (the husband).

According to the petitioner, the girl was married to Venkateswaralu in Madras last year. Some time ago the husband preferred an application for the production of the girl, the respondent in that case being the girl's mother. That application was dismissed. Rajammal, the girl, then passed from her mother's custody to that of her husband's parents.

Srimathi Visalakshmi Ammal (the girl's mother) submitted that she was entitled to the girl's custody and prayed for her production in court. The husband contended that the girl was handed over to him by her own mother, who was a willing party to their marriage. It was also submitted that, being only a cook, the mother might not be able to maintain the girl and take proper care of her.

Their Lordships considered the question of the custody of the girl and observed that they could not at the present stage allow the husband to have custody of the minor girl (who was aged only 8 years), because that would amount to condoning a criminal offence under the Sarda Act. And the position would practically be the same even if the girl was allowed to continue in the custody of her husband's parents. On the other hand, their Lordships were doubtful if it would be to the girl's advantage to restore her to her mother's care, for their Lordships doubted whether the mother had the means and the time to take proper care of her daughter.

In the interests of the girl, their Lordships decided that she should be kept at the Madras Seva Sadan at the expense of her husband, till she attains the age of 14. when she is to be handed over to her husband. Their Lordships, however, ordered that the mother and the husband could visit the girl at the Seva Sadan.

TRAVELLING PUBLIC MUST BE ORGANISED

Mr. Karanjia Draws Attention Of Commercial Community To Benefits Of Goods Traffic Scheme And Calls For Support

The Annual General Meeting of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association came off on Saturday evening, Mr. B. N. Karanjia presiding in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Tairsee, the President of the Association.

At the meeting important observations were made by Khan P. E. Ghamat, Hon. Jt. Secretary.

REDUCE FARES

In the course of his speech, the Secretary remarked that an improvement similar to that made by the B. B. & C. I. should be effected in the G. I. P. carriages to give a better accommodation in the third class bogie stock. He also suggested that the fares should be revised and the introduction of additional Round Tour Concession 1st and 2nd class tickets should be expedited.

After referring to the issue of the third class week-end return tickets from Bombay to Pandharpur and the urgency and necessity of issuing the 1st class and 2nd class reduced fare return tickets, he concluded by saying that a very recent development in the matter of dispute between fruit and vegetable market Dalals and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company was the agreement arrived at between the principal mango producers of Pardi and Bulsar and their Dalals in the Crawford Market to take advantage of the B. B. & C. I. Railway reduced Road transport charges for the carriage of their goods from station to the market.

KARANJIA'S SPEEEH.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia in the course of his presidential address said:—

As you must have noticed from the Report, a large number of members of this Association were invited to serve on various Sub-Committees appointed to consider in details the variois questions brought before the Committee. I am glad to inform you that these gentlemen co-operated with us by attending the meetings of these Sub-Committees and thereby facilitated the work of the Association.

Our finances are in a healthy condition taking into account that the Entrance Fees, Donations, etc., are credited to Capital Account instead of using them in current expenses.

Looking to the membership of the Association. I am glad to tell you that it has been considerably increased from 199 to 310.

ADVENT OF FEDERATION

One of the very important events of the year has been co-ordination of activities of Passengers Associations and allied Institutions in India. Due to the efforts of this Association, the first meeting of the All-India Passengers and Traffic Relief Associations and Allied Bodies from various parts of India was organised on the 7th of last month, and an All-India Body under the name and style of "The Federation of Passengers and Traffic Relief Associations of India" has been established. This was the greatest need of the travelling public, and now that all these Organisations have been combined in the form of a Federation, I am sure the voice of the travelling public will be heard with greater attention than before. The transport problems of the country, as I have always said, are progressing by leaps and bounds, and it has been a matter of pity that scant attention has been so far paid to them even by those to whom it is of vital interest from day to day.

TRIPLE SERVICES.

Speaking on the services rendered by the Association, I may mention that during the course of the year various important services have been organised for the benefit of the members of this Association and the general travelling public, chiefly among which are (1) Free Legal Aid and Defence Scheme, (2) Securing Passports and Visas for members going to foreign countries, and (3) Information Bureau.

GOODS TRAFFIC SCHEME

I have also specially to draw your attention to the Goods Traffic Scheme which has been long discussed by commercial Associations and firms, but which has not been able to see the light of the day, because of the help, financial and otherwise needed for its inauguration. I need not draw the attention of the commercial public to the necessity and importance of such a service, because if once inaugurated it will speak for itself. At present there are hundreds and thousands of cases in which firms and commercial institutions have given away their claims as they have no time and energy to waste after small claims which might keep them away from their more serious occupations. If such claims were to be submitted to the Goods Traffic Department of this Association, it would be a great saving to those concerned. I have therefore, to appeal to the general commercial public to assist the Association and take advantage of the very useful services that it proposes to render them. Replies have been received from some associations in this connection, while replies from others are being awaited; and I, therefore, take this opportunity of appealing them to send their replies at an early date.

Another matter to which I wish to draw your attention is the proposed Sindh-Bombay Railway connection which has occupied the attention of the commercial community and the travelling public since a number of years. It is a matter of pity that the Railway Board has not thought fit to solicit the opinion of this Association, though it volunteered to place its views before the Railway Board from the point of view of passenger traffic on that line.

VIGILANCE MISSION

This Association has also formulated Vigilance Batches, which will visit the Docks and Bundars from time to time to obtain first-hand informations about the hardships and inconveniences caused to passengers coming to and going out of the harbour of Bombay. Similar Vigilance Batches have also been organised to study the conditions of Railway Stations, and I am glad to inform you that there has been a gooh deal of co-operation from members, and others who have willingly volunteered to take up this work to assist the Association.

NO CONCRETE SETTLEMENT YET

Okada Hopes Something Tangible May Be Achieved In Future

COLOMBO, May 5.

Although nothing in concrete shape was formulated, there was yet the hope that something tangible might be achieved in the future, was the opinion of Mr. G. Okada, regarding the outcome of the Anglo-Japanese Cotton Conference. Mr. Okada, who is now in his way to Japan and who arrived in Colombo was the head of the Japanese delegation to London.

Mr. Okada was greatly impressed with what had occurred during the talks. He was very much in favour of bringing about an agreement, as he thought it very important that people should be able to buy goods of just as good quality cheaper than European manufacturers could afford to make them.

Mr. Okada said that the delegation had received wonderful kindness from the members of the English delegation. Everywhere they went, lavish hospitality was their portion.—United Press.

CEYLON HAS LOT TO FEAR FROM JAPAN

Blockade Would Deprive Her Of Enviable Trade Position

COLOMBO, May 4.

"I am certain the only thing to make Japan go slow is the inauguration of a Far Eastern Defence League to supplement the League of Nations." Thus said Mr. P. M. Linebanger, Legal Adviser to the National Government of China who passed through Colombo on board the "President Garfield" to the United Press.

He was of opinion that Ceylon and the Straits Settlements had a lot to fear from Japan. In the case of Ceylon a blockade would deprive her of her enviable trade position, while Japan required tin and rubber, and the only place she could get it from was the Federated Malay States.—United Press.

COOLIE RUNS AMOK

Committs Double Murder And Injures Two Others

RANGOON, May 5.

A Burmese coolie employed in the B.O.C godown at Beme, is reported to have run amok and is alleged to have committeed double murder on Thursday and injured two others.

The coolie was boarding with a family for some years and appeared very quiet but on Thursday last he it is reported suddenly attacked and killed a three year old child and another man and kept the crowd at bay by brandishing a dah before he was overpowered.—A. P.

WILL NOT RESIGN FROM PRINCES' CHAMBER

Bikaner Statement Denies Delhi Paper's Report

SIMLA, May 5.

The Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Bikaner in a statement to the Press, says:

"Attention has been invited to a statement published in an issue of a Delhi newspaper, dated April 29 from its Bombay correspondent, to the effect that certain demands are to be formulated by certain rulers of Indian States, in regard to the abolition of certain conventions, derogatory to the Indian Princes, yielded by H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala during his term of Chancellorship in 1928|29 and that, if the demands were rejected, their Highnesses the Rulers of Bhopal and Bikaner would resign from the Chamber of Princes.

"I am authorised to state that these statements are entirely without foundation."—A.P.

Under Northern Union Rugby Rules London Highfield beat Bramley by 59 points to 11

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